

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Thayer County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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with

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INTRODUCTION



Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 42,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey

also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

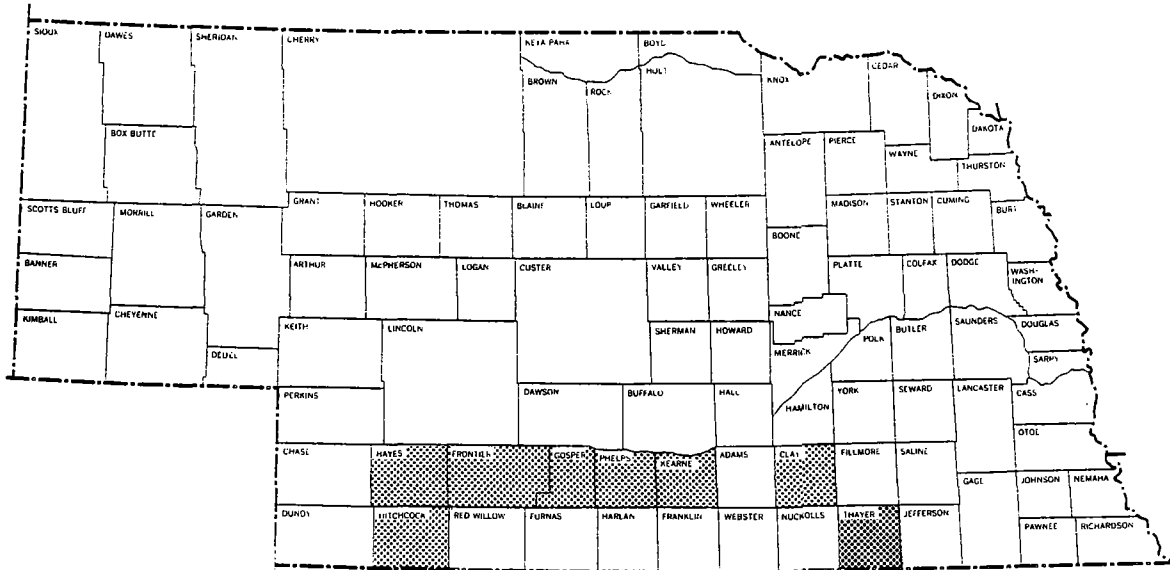
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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Republican Valley and Central Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Republican Valley and Central Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight southwest and south-central Nebraska counties: Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Clay, and Thayer. Initiated in September, 1990, the survey was completed in the summer of 1991. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Republican Valley and Central Plains were the fourth region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southwest and south-central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 128 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Thayer County Reconnaissance Survey

THAYER COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
TY00: Rural	240 (5)	1,001 (6)	20 (1)	320 (3)	2
TY01: Alexandria	43 (9)	75 (10)	1	10 (1)	0 (1)
TY02: Belvidere	24	42	1	8	0
TY03: Bruning	35 (3)	46 (3)	1	7	1
TY04: Byron	19 (2)	29 (2)	1	1	0
TY05: Carleton	39 (2)	63 (2)	0	7	0
TY06: Chester	49 (4)	73 (4)	0	5	0
TY07: Davenport	71 (3)	116 (3)	0	14	0
TY08: Deshler	80 (7)	131 (7)	0	10	0
TY09: Gilead	15	22	0	1	0
TY10: Hebron	98 (8)	136 (8)	3	34	1
TY11: Hubbell	29 (4)	39 (4)	0	9	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED					
IN FY 1990-1991:	742 (47)	1,773 (49)	24 (1)	426 (4)	4 (1)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	789	1,822	25	430	5

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 390.1 square miles (249,680 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

the land north of the Little Blue, with small areas also found in the southwest corner. Bluffs and escarpments are very rugged, with steep and irregular slopes, usually found along the edge of river valleys. In Thayer County this type of landscape is found on the south side of Rose Creek. The remainder of the county is comprised of dissected plains--old plains that have been eroded by wind and water, forming a slightly more rugged terrain.

The primary drainage system is the Little Blue River which runs east-west through the center of the county. Its major tributaries include Big Sandy Creek, which drains the northern one-third of the county, and Spring, Dry, and Rose Creeks which drain the area south of the Little Blue River.

The climate in Thayer County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the southeastern portion of the state is 22.6 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 77.7 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation for the southeast is 30.30 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 15.36 inches, and the greatest was 47.17 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern-half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western-half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. Two groups of village dwellers lived within the boundaries of present day Thayer County: the Otoe and Missouri. While smaller in number than many of the other groups of village

dwellers, they were of the Siouan linguistic family, as were many of the other native Americans in eastern Nebraska.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth-century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. Fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840's pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom in Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately, and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860's, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867, and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870's were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year of 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the Great Plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year of 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period, thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896, normal rainfall

returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth-century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefited from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890's, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900's. If it survived the 1890's, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kinkaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920's for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930's only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940's war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next

decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960's, particularly by small towns that were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980's brought corporate farming into the forefront and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

County History

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many people travelled directly across the middle of present day Thayer county. These people, crossing the plains in the 1840's and 1850's, were using a route that left Independence, Missouri, crossed northeastern Kansas, and then followed the Little Blue River in southeastern Nebraska, eventually leaving its valley for that of the Platte River. This route, usually called the Oregon Trail, was used in later years by the Pony Express and stage and freight lines (Pony Express Station #5 was probably located north of Hebron, called Millersville or Thompson's Station, while #6 was ten miles south of Hebron--called Kiowa Station). The level land of the Platte Valley also provided an ideal corridor for transcontinental telegraph lines and railroad.

The first settlers in present day Thayer County arrived in the late 1850's on the heels of the immigrants passing over the Oregon Trail. One of the earliest areas of settlement was near present day Alexandria in the valley of the Big Sandy. There were few services in the area, so goods, such as lumber, were hauled from St. Joseph, Missouri. People moved into the valley of the Little Blue in 1859, just inside the east county line, and brought with them a portable grist mill, which made life a bit easier for the area's settlers. During this period of initial settlement, the territorial legislature established present day Thayer County, but named it Jefferson. The county immediately to

the east (present day Jefferson) was named Jones County. In 1863 the first county officials were elected.

By 1862 farmers had 68,000 acres of land under cultivation, with 20,000 in wheat and 29,000 in corn. Following a difficult two years of Indian raids from 1863 to 1864, the county experienced rapid growth that continued to the end of the decade. Some of the boom in population was due to the passage of the Homestead Act which encouraged people to take up land in areas newly opened for settlement. In the midst of this boom, Meridian, in present day Jefferson County, was named to serve as temporary county seat. Two years later the town of Hebron was established and named permanent county seat. At the same time, Fort Butler was set up on Spring Creek to protect settlers against the Indians in the area.

Thayer County was given its present name and officially organized in 1871 when the name of Jones County was changed to Jefferson. The following year the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad (later the St. Joseph and Grand Island) laid its first tracks in the county. It also platted towns, and in so doing, selected names that would be in alphabetical order from east to west across its line. In Thayer County the towns of Alexandria, Belvidere, Carleton, and Davenport were platted in 1873 by the Nebraska Land and Town Company for the St. Joseph and Denver route.

Along with the hordes of grasshoppers in the mid 1870's, the southeast part of Nebraska suffered a severe blizzard on Easter Sunday of 1873. The natural environment did not deter settlers, however, for in 1874 they founded yet another town in Thayer County. Friedensau was laid out six miles northwest of Hebron. Much of the remainder of the decade was spent in construction projects, with a courthouse and jail erected in Hebron in 1876 and the first bridge in the county built in 1878.

The natural environment struck once again as the 1880's began. A tornado in 1881

left a large area of destruction in its wake, and the Big Sandy flooded, doing a good deal of damage in the northern part of the county. The remainder of the decade was devoted to economic growth and expansion. In the early years, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built a branch line through the southern part of the county, with stations at Hubbell, Chester, and Harbine (Byron). In 1886 the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad established a line through Thayer County. Between 1884 and 1887 keystone bridges were built of locally quarried limestone west of Gilead to accommodate the increasing use of the railroad. In 1887, the towns of Bruning and Deshler were founded. Deshler was located just south of Friedensau on the Rock Island line. The majority of the buildings in Friedensau were moved to Deshler, with only the post office, church, and school left as a sign that a community had once flourished on that spot. In many parts of the county, building that was undertaken during this period utilized what was called "Magnesia stone", found along the banks of the Little Blue and Rose Creek. Relatively soft, it was easily worked and resulted in a surface with variegated colors, predominately cream and brown.

Thayer County survived the depression of the 1890's in exceptional shape. The county's population increased significantly, gaining 1,587 people in ten years. Farmers tried the new crop, alfalfa, a few experimented with wheat, and many survived by raising broom corn for the newly established broom factory in Deshler.

The new century was heralded in Thayer County by the construction of a new courthouse. Communities prospered and added an array of city services and improvements, such as electricity, sidewalks, and telephones, mainly in the first decade. By 1910 the county reached the highest population ever recorded.

In the next decade the county experienced a land boom, which climaxed in 1917-1918, with land values peaking at 200 dollars per acre. In the 1920's farmers who had changed their primary crop from corn to wheat during the previous two decades suffered dramatically

from the low rainfall and the drop in wheat prices after World War I. Population dropped during the ten year period, as it had in the ten years before.

During the 1930's the federal government was involved in Thayer County in the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps. A CCC camp was established in Hebron and named Camp Thayer. In an attempt to survive the agricultural depression, many farmers looked for an alternative livestock form and began to raise turkeys, which were also processed locally. Others tried a new crop, milo, which proved to be exceptionally resistant to heat and drought. Hybrid corns also were grown with favorable results.

Population dropped over 1,400 people in the 1930's, but surprisingly dropped even more in the 1940's (1,700). In addition, there were fewer farm operators. This decline came despite the beginning of irrigation in the county, the use of fertilizers, and the advent of rural electrification. An Army Air Field was also built six miles east of Bruning during the war years.

County Towns

Alexandria was the first town platted in Thayer County by the Nebraska Land and Town Company for the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad in 1873. Located on the north side of Big Sandy Creek one mile west of the east county line, the town was named Alexandria because it started with the letter "A", keeping with the company policy to name towns on the route in alphabetical order. The town prospered and by the mid-1880's offered a number of services to residents, including a lumberyard, several grain dealers, three mills, an opera house, numerous general merchandise, hardware, and grocery stores, as well as a wide selection of professional people. Like the county itself, Alexandria reached its peak population of 447 in 1910. The depression and the shift in transportation systems from train to automobile and truck in the latter part of the twentieth-century resulted in the

decline of the town. The fact that it is located on the edge of the county and somewhat further removed from the bigger cities of the region may have kept Alexandria's population higher than other communities in similar situations. In 1980, 255 people lived in the town.

Also platted by the Nebraska Land and Town Company in 1873, Belvidere was the second town in alphabetical order along the line. The site selected for the town was six miles north of the center of the county near the confluence of the Big and Little Sandy Creeks. Most of the town's growth took place in its earliest years, due in part to its central location in the northern part of the county. By 1885 it had attained a population of 428 and was a grain and livestock shipping point on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad. Among the town's businesses were two elevators, a lumberyard, a hotel, several supply stores, manufacturers of art stone, three churches, and a skating rink. Like Alexandria, Belvidere's growth peaked in 1910 with a population of 475. And like Alexandria, the town suffered from the Depression and the changes of the late twentieth-century. Belvidere probably lost more than Alexandria, however, because of its close proximity to Hebron. By 1980 the town's population had dropped to 158.

Bruning was platted in 1887 by the Lincoln Land Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Located in the extreme north-central part of Thayer County, it was on the railroad's Chester-Fairmont branch line. Prior to 1887, there was considerable settlement in the area, especially by German immigrants. A tentative town site had even been laid out and when the railroad platted it, it was named for the five Bruning brothers who were businessmen in the area. Within six years the town population had grown to almost 200. In the early twentieth-century the town added a roller mill, telephone system, opera house, electricity, running water, and a new depot with an adjoining park. From 1890, just three years after its founding, to 1915, the town sponsored a semi-professional baseball

team. In 1915 the town received national attention as possibly the only community in the United States whose school system taught piano as part of the regular curriculum. The strong German heritage of the community was reflected in the presence of German schools and churches, a German bank, and a newspaper column written in German. Much of this was suspended, however, after 1918 when the Nebraska Council of Defense prohibited the speaking of the German language. By 1920 the town's population had climbed to 326.

The 1930's saw little activity, save for that sponsored by the federal government. In 1937 a life-size fountain statue, the cost of which was borne by the Works Progress Administration, was placed in the Bruning park pool. In 1939 the city purchased the opera house for community functions. The town ended the depression-era with its community banking service intact, although its passenger service on the railroad had been discontinued in 1832.

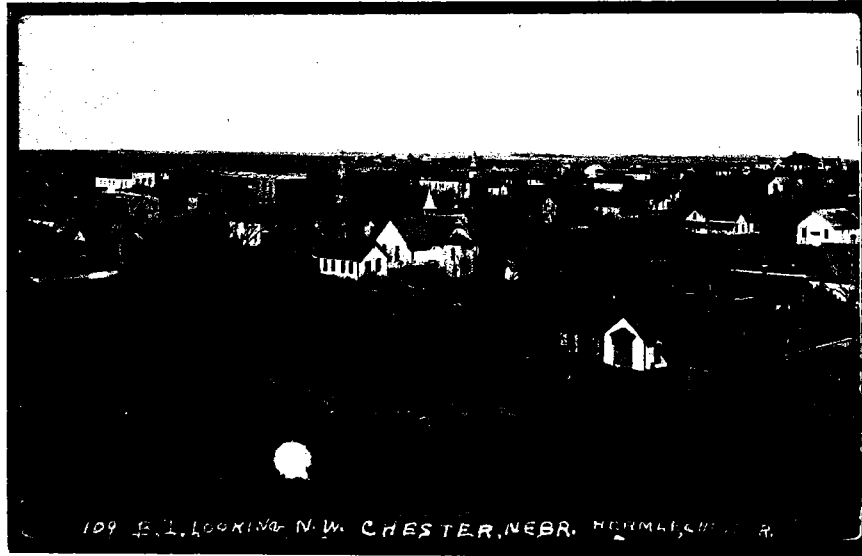
Although it is difficult to say with certainty, Bruning's largest population count probably occurred between 1942 and 1945. In 1942-43 the United States Army built the Bruning Army Air field six miles east of town to train B-17 and P-47 flight crews during World War II. There were 4,000 men stationed at the base with 800 civilian personnel. The military built 120 housing units in the southeast part of Bruning (Briar Park) to house its people. After the war, ten units were turned over to the town and the remainder moved away. The airfield was turned over to the town to be maintained as a public airport. The town continued to grow with the "baby boom" of the late 1940's and early 1950's. A new school was built in 1951 and in 1958 several new streets were added to the town to accommodate new construction demands. Although growth slowed after the boom of the 1950's, and the airport closed in 1969, the town's official peak population of 330 was reached in 1980.

Located on the Kansas-Nebraska state line on the divide between the Blue and

Republican Rivers, Byron was platted in 1880 and named Harbine. The town was a railroad town and its first building, erected in 1880, was a depot. It was soon followed by a grain house, hotel, lumberyard, and several residences. Many newcomers could not afford frame homes, and so lived in dugouts, most of which were on the west end in an area known as Scorpion Gulch. In 1889 the town name was changed to Byron. The following years were the time of greatest growth for the community. In the twentieth-century Byron continued to thrive, adding such improvements as fire fighting equipment and, in 1922, a new school. It reached its highest population, 206, in 1930. During the 1940's and 1950's Byron still saw growth, but the shift away from train transportation and especially the changes in agriculture took their toll. By 1980 the town population had dropped to 154.

Carleton was the third of the towns named in alphabetical order by the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad in the northern part of Thayer County. Platted in 1873 the town was most prosperous during the 1880's. It counted as many as six general stores, two hotels, three grain elevators, a grist mill, and a stockyards among its businesses. Its exclusive trade area was estimated at 96 square miles. During the decade its population was thought to be over 500, but the highest decennial population ever recorded was 458 in 1890. As transportation expanded, people were able to reach larger markets and the town's trade area declined. By 1920 its population had dropped to 350. The depression of the 1930's and the changing emphasis of transportation in the 1950's added to the decline of Carleton. Its 1980 population stood at 160.

The Lincoln Land Company platted Chester for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad during the development of its south line in the early 1880's. During its first few years the usual assortment of businesses sprang up: blacksmiths, lumber and coal yards, general stores, hotels, livery, and so on.

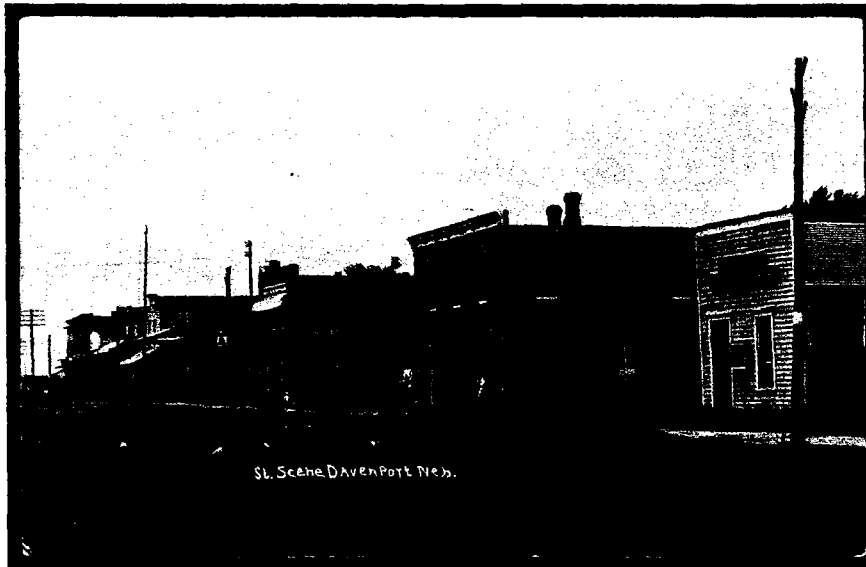


**Fig. 2: Birds-eye view of Chester, Nebraska looking northwest, (Circa 1908).
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).**

The town had excellent rail connections with lines east to Hubbel, west to Byron, and north to Hebron. With such favorable transportation, Chester grew steadily for the next several decades. In 1920 its population was 529, climbing to 634 by 1940. Changing transportation and farm practices caused a drop after World War II, although in 1980 the town's population was still over 400.

The fourth of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad's "alphabet" towns was Davenport, in the northwest corner of the county. Lying between the Big Sandy Creek and the Little Blue River, the area around the town was settled by people from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, and Germany. While there were towns to the east and west on the railroad, there were no settlements for over twenty miles to the north or south, making Davenport the center of a large trade area when it was platted in 1873. As with the other towns that were established by the St. Jo line early in the county's history, Davenport experienced most of its growth in its first few decades. It reached its peak population of 513 in 1890, but maintained its size over the years, with the 1920 figures showing only 18 people less than in 1890. Like the other towns it also possessed a wide variety and number of

businessess during the height of its economic growth, ranging from general stores and lumberyards to a shoemaker, a billiard hall, and a skating rink.



**Fig. 3: "Main Street" Davenport, Nebraska, (Circa 1905).
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).**

Despite the many factors working against small town survival during the remaining decades of the twentieth-century (as witnessed by other towns in Thayer County such as Belvidere and Hubbel), Davenport was able to report a 1980 population of 445, only 50 less than its 1920 county.

In the mid 1880's the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad took an extended period of time to determine the route it would take through the west-central part of Thayer County. In December of 1886 the decision was finally made and the surveying begun. Due to the influence of several convincing businessmen, the route west of Hebron swung south of the town of Friedensau in order to pass through the townsite the men had selected for the village of Deshler. In March of 1887 the rail lines reached Deshler and the exodus from Friedensau began. In addition to the homes and businesses gained from Friedensau, many new buildings were constructed in Deshler. In April of 1887 three lumberyards were

supplying the town, plus other businesses one might expect, such as hardware, general merchandise, harness maker, elevator, and blacksmith. Before the end of 1887 Deshler also was the home to the first commercial creamery in the county, which shipped butter to eastern markets. In 1889 a school was established and in the following year another landmark industry was added to the list of businesses. A broom making operation was started by Joseph Steiner in the back of a general store. By 1894 it had its own building, due to the financial backing of H.J. Struve, who had also built the creamery and a roller mill. Farmers benefited from the factory, for it needed a supply of broom corn for its product. In addition to the butter, eggs, and corn, livestock (from the stockyards on the east edge of town) were shipped out of Deshler in the 1890's. Many of the settlers in and around Deshler were born in Germany or were of German descent. There were church services in German and an entire newspaper printed in German.

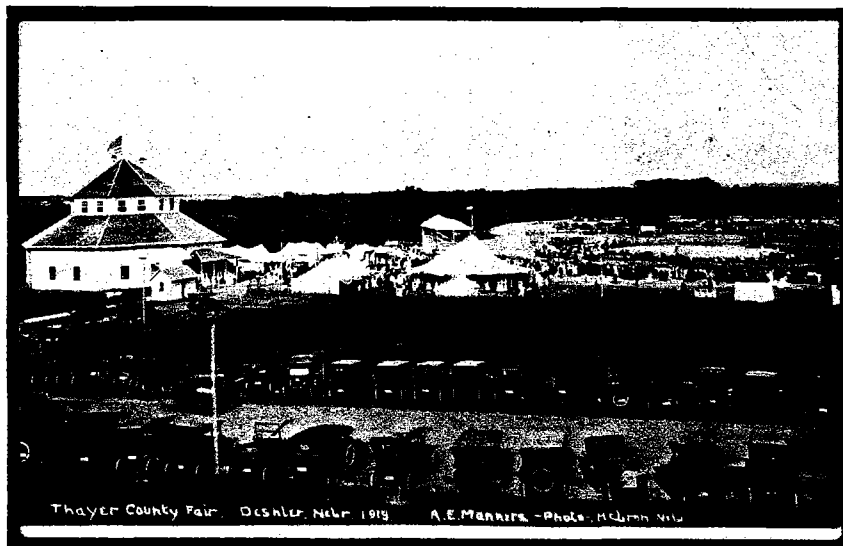


Fig. 4: Thayer County Fair, Deshler, Nebraska, 1915.
(Nebraska State Historical Society).

Prosperity continued for the town in the twentieth-century. The broom factory sent its first shipment of brooms to Denver in 1901, brick sidewalks were laid, the town's first

bank opened, and in 1902 a brick manufacturing plant was established. The 1902 population was estimated at 400. The following year the broom factory once again received a new home (reported to be the largest of its kind in the world) and telephones came to Deshler. By 1917 the broom factory was running two shifts, a Ford automobile assembly plant, the Deshler Coffee Company, and the Deshler auto Spring Wheel Company were opened, and the population was estimated at 780 people. The demand for brooms resulted in a larger number of employees, so also in 1917 nine houses were built, four to house broom factory employees, and five by the Greater Deshler Corporation. The latter were located on the west side of Third Street and were known as the "Chocolate Drop" houses because they were all painted brown. In 1919 the town added an ice and ice cream plant to its list of businesses.

By 1920 the population had grown to 944, and growth continued throughout the decade. Amenities, such as a swimming pool and library were added, as well as industries, such as a knitting mill and a Sinclair Oil Pumping station. In 1930 Deshler reached its peak population of 1,176. Although population dropped slightly from that year on, and an auto dealer and bank closed in the 1930's, development in the town did not cease. Additional housing was needed after the war and surplus military housing was moved to Deshler from Bruning. The broom factory suffered several fires, but once again built a new plant in 1952. In 1957 Reinke Manufacturing opened a steel fabrication plant, and continued in operation despite rail service cutbacks in the 1960's. By 1980 the town's population stood at 997, and development continued, with such improvements as street widening and the construction of a new school taking place in the decade of the 1980's.

Gilead was established in 1887 on the stretch of the Rock Island line that ran east out of Hebron. Within two years the town had an elevator, depot, and lumberyard. After the turn-of-the-century a bank was opened, a new depot with stockyards was built, and

telephone service came to Gilead. The town reached its peak population of 181 in 1910, despite a fire in 1907. It is estimated that at its height the town had as many as 26 businesses. By 1920 the population had dropped to 155 and fire struck again in 1923. In 1929 the bank of Gilead was one of the first to fall prey to the economic crisis. Passenger service was suspended on the railroad in 1953 and twenty years later all service was discontinued. Population continued to decline over the decades reaching its low of 35 in 1987. In that year, however, there were still three businesses and a post office in operation in Gilead.

Located in the center of Thayer County in the valley of the Little Blue River, Hebron was platted in 1869 by 26 settlers from the Disciples of Christ congregation. Soon after, Hebron was named the county seat, but the county had to wait until 1876 for a courthouse and jail to be built. By the mid-1880's the town contained an opera house, three schools, three churches, three hotels, three banks, a newspaper, mills, creamery, grain elevators, a sorghum works, a marble yard, a steam stone saw operator, and many professional people and services.



Fig. 5: Lincoln Avenue looking west, Hebron, Nebraska, (Circa 1905).
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).

During the first two decades of the twentieth-century Hebron became an important regional shipping center for both grain and livestock. Hebron started the new century with a new courthouse and continued to grow, reaching a population of 1,513 in 1920 and its highest population in 1950 (2,000). Due to its central location in the county and its status as county seat, Hebron survived many of the crises of the later decades of the twentieth-century. However, in 1953 a devastating tornado inflicted serious damage on the community and resulted in the destruction of many historic buildings.



Fig. 6: Aerial view of tornado damage in Hebron, Nebraska, (Circa 1953).
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Hubbell was platted by the Lincoln Land Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1880. Located in the southeast corner of the county on Rose Creek, the town based its early growth on shipping grain, livestock and magnesia limestone, quarried locally, to points both east and west. Buildings sprang up quickly in the first years, but in 1886 growth was retarded by another railroad. The Rock Island Railroad built lines both north and south of the Burlington line that ran through Hubbel, cutting off the towns along

the way from much of the rural trade. In Hubbell little property was sold and some businesses closed. The town hung on, however, and opened a mill in 1892 and a stockyards in 1893. Hubbell reached its highest population in 1900 with 375 people. The town continued to add needed improvements, such as telephones in 1906, a high school in 1916, and a new grade school in 1928, but population declined, with 231 people counted in 1920. Train service was curtailed in Hubbell and in the 1950's the depot was dismantled. By 1980 the town's population had dropped to 71.

Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Fort Butler: established in 1869 following Indian raids. It was comprised of a stockade on Spring Creek near present day Hebron.

Friedensau: 6 miles northwest of Hebron; c.1874; German settlement that was bypassed by the railroad in 1887, so most town buildings were moved to Deshler. Later church and school are extant today.

Kiowa: 1870-c.1920; west-central

Rose Creek: southeast; established c.1860; The first mill in the county was located on Rose Creek. The area later added businesses, a school and church.

Stoddard: 1886-c.1935; south-central; railroad town (Burlington and Missouri River Railroad)

Williams: c.1900-c.1935; southeast

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are rural communities that have been identified in Thayer County over the years.

Pleasant Plain was located in the northeast part of the county, 4 miles east and one-half mile south of Bruning. It was settled in the mid 1860's and a multi-purpose school/church was built in 1874. Sometime later a separate church building was erected and a cemetery was established in the late 1870's. The church closed in 1908, and the school in 1960.

Bethel, located near Carleton, was established in 1871. The community centered on the Church of the Brethren, and later, after the railroad came through the area, the German Baptist Brethren Church (built in 1873) was also a focal point.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Thayer County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table 1). The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880's. The county was fortunate enough to be able to sustain its growth in the dry 1890's, continuing to gain up to the year 1910, when its largest decennial population was recorded. Declines occurred every subsequent decennial year, with the 1984 numbers the lowest in over one-hundred years.

The 1890 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign-born persons in Thayer County were German, accounting for over eight percent of the total population. In 1900 the percentage rose slightly, then dropped to just under six percent in 1920. Recent

censuses indicate larger numbers of people who claim to be of foreign stock (not foreign-born), while overall population has declined, resulting in a larger percentage of people who claim German stock (almost sixteen percent in 1960 and just over twelve percent in 1970). While the Germans were fairly widespread throughout Thayer County and Nebraska, some areas were identified more closely with that ethnic groups. In Thayer County, the Friedensau-Deshler area and the town of Bruning were areas with particularly large German populations.

Table 1: Thayer County Population

1870	2,440 (Jefferson County)
1880	6,113
1890	12,738
1900	14,325
1910	14,775
1920	13,976
1930	13,684
1940	12,262
1950	10,563
1960	9,118
1970	7,779
1980	7,582
1984	7,498

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design.

These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 770 properties in Thayer County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 275,200 acres (430 square miles) in Thayer County. In

addition, each street of the eleven extant Thayer County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

- C. Identification of at least 90 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the eleven communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

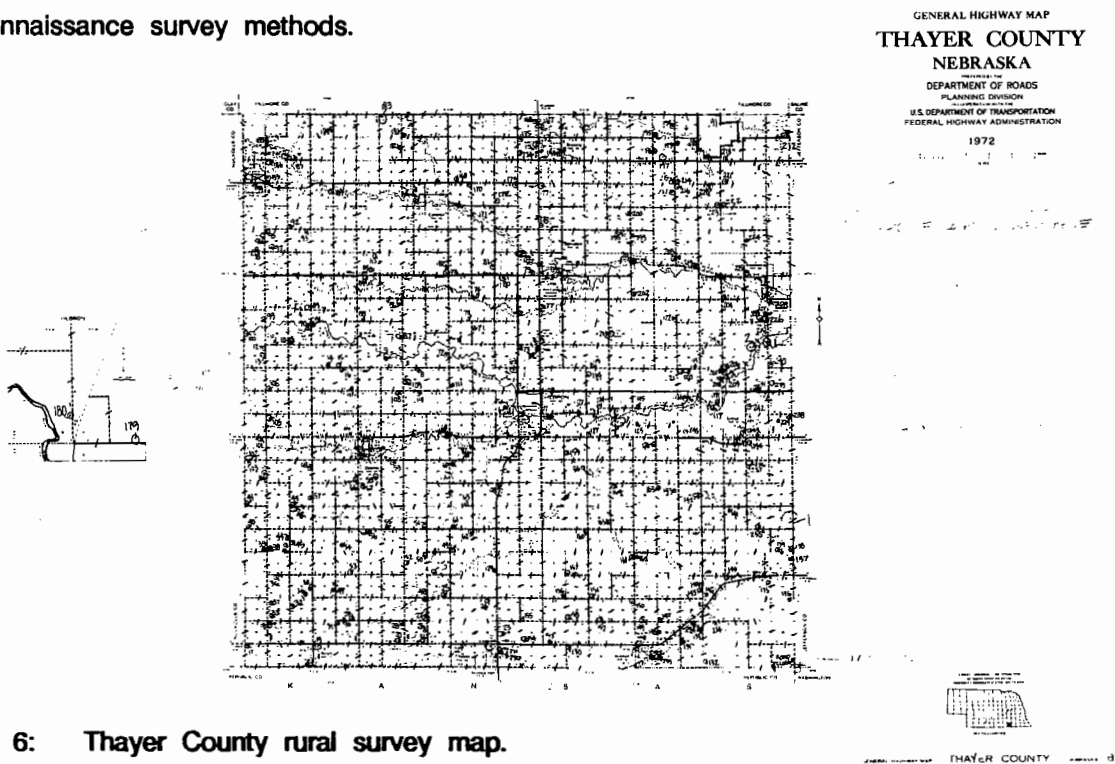


Fig. 6: Thayer County rural survey map.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the Thayer County survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 2,227 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 742 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 249,680 acres (390 square miles) and identified 128 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Thayer County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the communities was impressive. The large volume of properties recorded by the survey can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	15
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	4
02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	12
02.03.02. Religion: Missouri Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	2
02.03.04. Religion: Augustana Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	1

02.04.01.	Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	2
02.05.02.	Religion: United Church of Christ	1
02.06.01.	Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	4
02.10.01.	Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	1
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	1
03.04.02.	Aesthetic Systems: Post Office Murals in Nebraska	1
03.13.02.	Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	5
04.03.	Government: County	2
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	2
04.07.	Government: United States Military in Nebraska	1
05.01.	Association: Fraternal and Social Organizations	1
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	4
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	12
06.01.05.	Education: Colleges and Universities	1
06.02.01.	Education: Enrichment, Libraries	2
07.03.	Diversion: Fairs and Expositions	1
07.06.03.06.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in Republican Valley	1
07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	3
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	4
08.05.	Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production	78
08.06.	Republican Valley Gen. Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock	130
10.02.	Manufacturing: Light Industries	1
11.01.	Processing: Milling	1
12.02.05.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region	19

12.02.06.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Republican Valley Region	31
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	1
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	1
13.04.02.	Transportation: Rail, Burlington Railroad	2
13.04.03.	Transportation: Rail, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	2
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	9
15.04.	Services: Professional	3
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	1
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	8
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	419
18.04.02.	Ethnic Groups: Danish-Americans in Nebraska	---
18.04.04.	Ethnic Groups: Swedish-Americans in Nebraska	---
18.05.01.	Ethnic Groups: German-Americans in Nebraska	---

A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Thayer County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in addition to resources already listed. Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. The properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. The properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Thayer County. Those properties already listed on the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

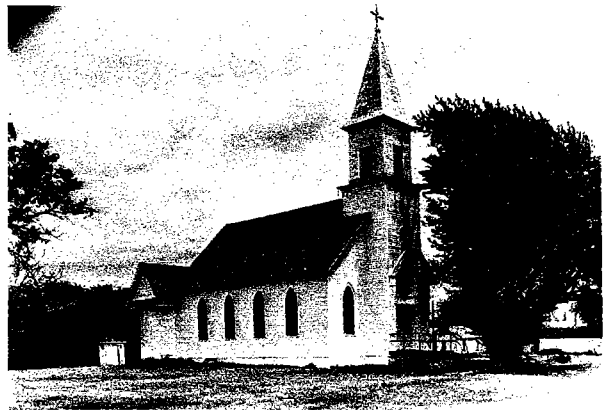
Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The reconnaissance survey of Thayer County found a total of forty-three (43) properties associated with the context of Religion that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. One of these properties (TY10-003: First Presbyterian Church, Hebron) was

previously recorded by the NESHPO and was re-photographed by the survey team. Of the forty-three properties, five (5) have been determined eligible and six (6) potentially eligible for National Register listing. While a larger number of religious properties exist within Thayer County, only the forty-three properties recorded met the criteria necessary for reconnaissance level survey (see NESHPO Files: Research Design). Due to the nature of reconnaissance level survey, the association of the religious properties with their founding denominations is not always possible. Previous surveys in Nebraska have revealed that church buildings are often sold to other congregations following the disbanding of the founding denomination.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY09-008 Gilead
DATE: C1910
RESOURCE NAME: St. Joseph's Catholic Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4:1)
DOE: Eligible
Well-preserved frame church with central bell-tower entry and steeple. Significant as an excellent example of the hall-type church. The building has purportedly been threatened by demolition unless relocation occurs within the next five years.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-008 Chester
DATE: 1911
RESOURCE NAME: St. John's Lutheran Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
Large brick church built during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Nebraska. (See Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1990). Retains a high degree of historic integrity and continues to serve the community of Chester.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-032 Chester
DATE: 1908
RESOURCE NAME: Church of Christ Complex
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.05.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
Parsonage (02.4.3)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved brick church building with corner bell-tower entry and pointed gothic windows. Deemed noteworthy as an example of the larger church buildings constructed near the end of the Rapid Growth era (1880-1915) for the Church of Christ in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-005 Davenport
DATE: 1907
RESOURCE NAME: First Meth. Episc. Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Eligible

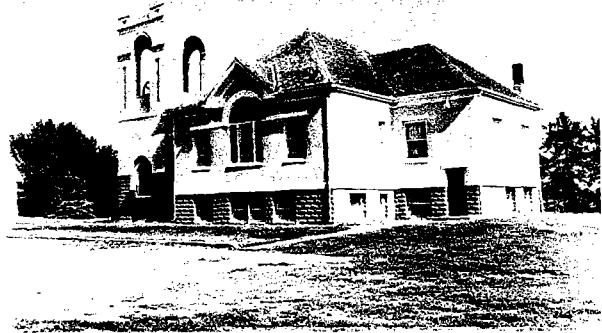
Locally unique frame church exhibiting Neo-classical stylistic influences. Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of large scale church facilities constructed during the period of Development and Growth in Nebraska, (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-183 Rural
DATE: 1921
RESOURCE NAME: Bethel Church of the Brethren
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.99)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
Cemetery (02.3.1)

DOE: Eligible

Exceptionally well-preserved concrete block and stucco church building with corner bell-tower entry. Significant for association with early twentieth-century religious worship in the rural environs of northwest Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-023 Carleton

DATE: C1910

COMMON NAME: Church & Parsonage

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
Parsonage (02.4.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Early twentieth-century frame church building constructed during the period of development and growth in Carleton. Potentially significant for its role in Thayer County religious worship and for its unique massing and detail.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-024 Carleton

DATE: C1904

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite abandonment, this frame church building is potentially significant for historic association with twentieth-century religious worship in the community of Carleton.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-017 Alexandria

DATE: 1929

RESOURCE NAME: St. Mary's Catholic Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.01.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
Rectory (02.4.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved church complex containing two-story brick parsonage and brick church with gable-end entry. Potentially significant as examples of church facilities constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth period in Nebraska, (1920-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-010 Rural
DATE: C1881, 1898
RESOURCE NAME: Bethlehem Church &
 Kiowa Cemetery
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
 Cemetery (02.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Established in 1881 by German immigrants, this deteriorated frame church and adjoining cemetery are important with respect to the establishment of religious organizations during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-013 Alexandria
DATE: 1924
COMMON NAME: Presbyterian Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.04.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
 Parsonage (02.4.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved church complex consisting of a brick church with corner bell-tower entry and a two-story brick parsonage. Potentially significant as examples of ambitious church facilities constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth period in Nebraska, (1920-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-023 Chester
DATE: 1909
RESOURCE NAME: United Meth. Episc. Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved brick church considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in the community of Chester and as an example of church facilities built during the Period of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

The Historic Context of Aesthetic Systems involves the application of skill to production according to aesthetic principles. Specific considerations within this context include: the performing arts of music, dance, theater, and oratory; the visual arts of sculpture, painting, and decorative arts; and various forms of literature such as myths, legends, and tales. The physical manifestation of these aesthetic components can be quite broad and open-ended. In terms of the Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey, five (5) objects were recorded which exhibit association to the Aesthetic Systems context. Each of these five objects is associated with the sub-context of Sculpture: Historic Trail Memorials (H.C.: 03.13.02). This group of memorial markers have been judged potentially eligible for National Register listing as part of a recommended multiple property nomination.

These object consist of granite markers inscribed with locations of local settlements adjacent the trail. The presence of the Oregon Trail through Thayer County illustrates one of the more significant aspects of county history during the Pre-Territorial (1804-1854) and Territorial (1854-1867) periods in Nebraska. Between 1912 and 1915, the state of Nebraska constructed the memorials marking the trail through Thayer County. Pertinent data regarding these objects is outlined in the table below.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY00-076	1915	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2	P
TY00-087	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2	P
TY00-089	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2	P
TY00-203	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2	P
TY00-227	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2	P

NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-076 Rural

DATE: 1915

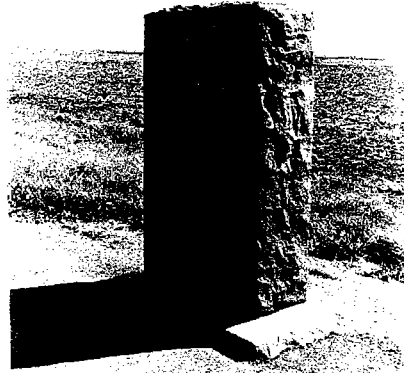
COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One of several granite memorial markers erected by the state of Nebraska between 1912 and 1915 commemorating westward migration on the Oregon Trail during the mid-nineteenth century.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-087 Rural

DATE: 1914

COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Granite memorial marker erected by the state of Nebraska to commemorate westward migration on the Oregon Trail during the middle nineteenth-century (Hackney Ranch location).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-089 Rural

DATE: 1914

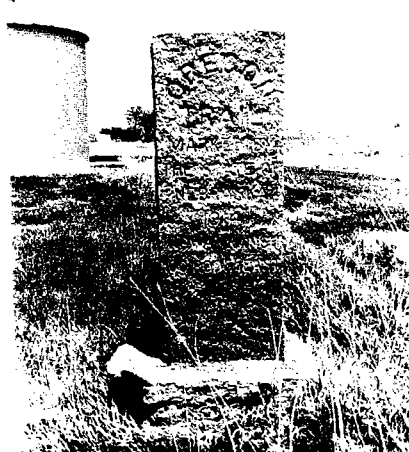
COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)

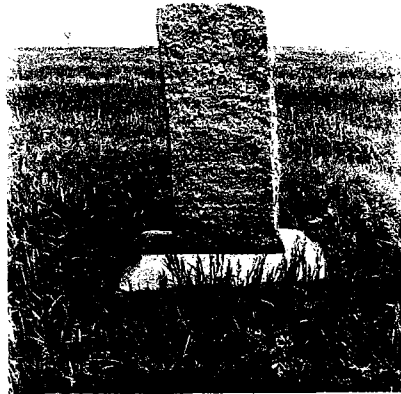
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

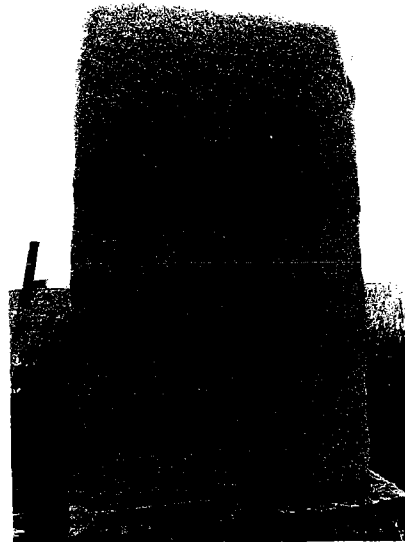
Granite marker erected in memory of the Oregon Trail route through Nebraska. Constructed in 1914 by the state of Nebraska, this object locates Kiowa Ranch--a local trail landmark.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-203 Rural
DATE: 1914
COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Oregon Trail memorial marker worthy of mention as a contributor to the potential multiple property study of historic trail memorials in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-227 Rural
DATE: 1914
COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Granite memorial marker erected by the citizens of Alexandria to commemorate westward migration on the Oregon Trail through Thayer County between 1840 and 1860.



Historic Context: Government

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County recorded a total of five (5) Government

properties--two of which were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Of the five government related properties in the Thayer County database, one (1) has been judged eligible and two (2) potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Pertinent information regarding the five properties associated with government in Thayer County is outlined in the following table.

NEHS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*TY00-003	1875-1948	SITE OF THAYER CO. POOR FARM	04.03	0	1	0	0	04.2.6	C
TY10-040	C1901	THAYER COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	2	0	1	0	04.1.7	C
TY11-017	C1910	HUBBELL U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	P
*TY10-008	1937	HEBRON U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06, 03.04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.3,	E
TY00-191	C1943	FORMER WWII AIR BASE	04.07	4	1	4	0	04.4.1.0	P

NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-008 Hebron
DATE: 1937
COMMON NAME: Hebron U.S. Post Office
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.06)
 Aesthetic Systems (03.04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Post office (04.1.6)
 Mural (03.04)

DOE: Eligible

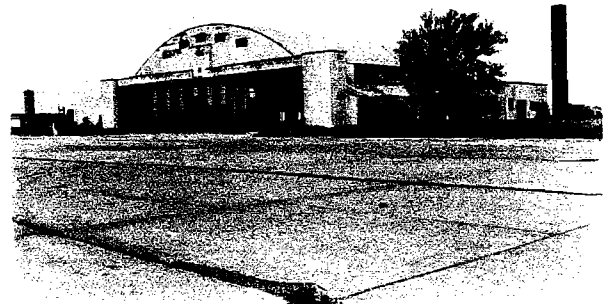
One-story brick post office building designed by architect Louis Simon and constructed in 1937 by Neal A. Melick Contractors. Significant for architectural merit and for association with post office murals painted under the auspices of the Department of Treasury's Section of Painting, (see Nebraska History, Spring, 1990). These murals are currently undergoing multiple property nomination by the NESHPO.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY11-017 Hubbell
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Hubbell U.S. Post Office
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Post Office (04.1.6)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Small masonry building significant in the development of postal services in Thayer County and as a contributor to the historic built environment in Hubbell.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-191 Rural
DATE: C1943
COMMON NAME: Former WWII Air Base
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Airfield (04.4.1.08)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Built as a training center for the United States Army, the former Bruning Air Field is a valuable resource in the multiple property study of World War II military installations in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Association

The contextual theme of association refers to institutionally patterned interaction among people. Association covers a large group of these institutionalized affiliations including, among others; fraternal, service, special interest, trade, political, social, humanitarian, religious, educational, and business organizations.

The Thayer County Historic Buildings Survey identified two (2) property directly associated with the context of Association. An additional property, the H.H. Johnson commercial building/association hall (TY11-018), was considered a contributor to

to the context of Association but exhibited a greater emphasis in Commerce and thus has been included in the Commerce context.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-008 Carleton
DATE: C1908
RESOURCE NAME: AOUW & MWA, AF & AM Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Association (05.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed Use (12.1.2)
DOE: Eligible
Well-preserved two-story brick building with mixed-use function. Significant for association with three fraternal and service organizations in Carleton during the early twentieth-century. Retains a high degree of original integrity and anchors the historic character of Carleton's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-020 Chester
DATE: C1900
RESOURCE NAME: I.O.O.F. Hall #135
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Association (05.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed Use (12.1.2)
DOE: Eligible
Another exceptional example of mixed-use buildings in Thayer County. The I.O.O.F. held meetings on the second floor while the first floor remained available for commercial retail activities.



Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities;

vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County recorded a total of nineteen (19) education related properties with three (3) of these considered eligible and three (3) potentially eligible for National Register listing. The nineteen properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Schooling (H.C.: 06.01), Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01), Elementary Education (H.C.: 06.01.02), and High School Education (06.01.04). Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings survey projects in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Thayer County fit into one of two distinct form types: a simple one-room frame hall-type building, and a larger-scale masonry building.

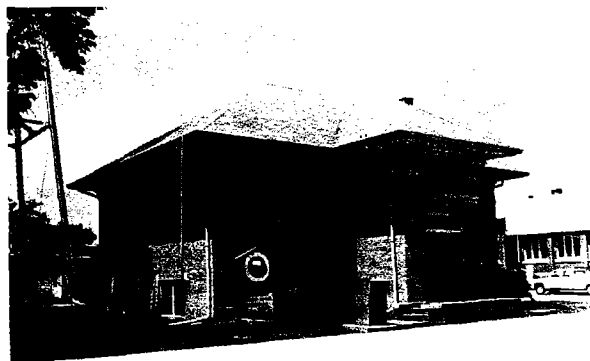
Predominantly found in the rural environs, Thayer County's one-room hall-type schools appear to have been constructed primarily between 1880 and 1905. These buildings are typically one-story rectangular-shaped structures with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in longitudinal orientation to the road. An excellent example of the hall-type school in Thayer County is TY00-241 which is included in the following inventory.

The second type of school building identified in NEHBS projects is the "modern" school which generally consists of larger scale brick masonry buildings found primarily in town locations. These buildings were generally built between 1905 and 1928 and consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block. Example properties recorded in Thayer County which portray the "modern" school characteristics include TY11-024 and TY02-011 in the following inventory.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-241 Rural
DATE: C1880
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Limestone School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3.1:1)
DOE: Eligible
 Excellent historic resource in the study of native limestone building traditions in south-central Nebraska and for association with rural public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-048 Davenport
DATE: 1928
COMMON NAME: Public Library
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.02.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Library (04.2.4)
DOE: Eligible
 One-story masonry public library building retaining a high degree of historic integrity. One of many libraries built across the United States with grant assistance from the Carnegie Foundation.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-039 Hebron
DATE: 1921
RESOURCE NAME: L.O. Secrest Library
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.02.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Library (04.2.40)
DOE: Eligible
 Second Renaissance Revival style brick library building recognized as a well-preserved contributor to the educational enrichment of Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY11-024 Hubbell

DATE: 1928

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Public School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story brick school building with central Neo-classical entry. Potentially significant for association with public education during the post-settlement period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Thayer County. Good example of the "Modern" type school building.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-234 Rural

DATE: 1928

RESOURCE NAME: Aban. Lamb School Dist. #2

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite abandonment, this one-story brick school has retained a high degree of historic integrity and is a noteworthy example among the rural school buildings of Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY02-011 Belvidere

DATE: 1920

COMMON NAME: Former Belvidere Public School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Three-story brick building designed by architectural firm of William Holz & Company. Potentially significant for its association with public education during the period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Thayer County. Good example of the "Modern" type school building.



Historic Context: Diversion

The context of diversion encompasses any activity which relaxes and amuses. Considerations include recreation and entertainment; sport and travel; participating and spectating. A broad range of properties fall under this context from cultural centers and theaters to nightclubs and taverns.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County identified nine (9) properties (four previously surveyed) associated to Diversion that met the criteria for reconnaissance survey. Among the nine surveyed properties, the fairgrounds exposition hall in Deshler (TY08-054) was deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The nine properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Opera Houses in Nebraska (07.07.01), Leisure and Recreation (07.06.03.06), Fairs and Expositions (07.03), and Entertainment (07.07). Pertinent information regarding the Diversion properties in Thayer County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY08-054	C1916	EXPO. HALL ON N.C. FAIRGROUNDS	07.03	1	0	0	0	08.3.4	E
TY10-069	C1920	CITY PARK	07.06.03.06	1	1	10	1	07.5.1	C
TY06-022	C1939	AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	C
TY09-011	C1927	COMMERCIAL HALL	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	C
TY05-011	C1907	COMMUNITY HALL	07.07, 04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	C
*TY01-002	1905	DEMERRITT'S OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*TY03-001	1907	BRUNING OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*TY05-001	C1907	CARLETON AUDITORIUM	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	C
*TY11-001	1921	HUBBELL OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C

Typically, the number of Diversion related properties documented in a reconnaissance survey are relatively low. This is attributed to the fact that, unlike houses or commercial buildings, a community of smaller population only required one or two entertainment related buildings. These were most commonly either theaters, opera houses or

bars. Compounding the infrequent survey of these buildings is the fact that often times they occupied the second floor of a two-story "Main Street" commercial building thus disguising their dual function to the uninformed surveyor.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-054 Deshler

DATE: C1916

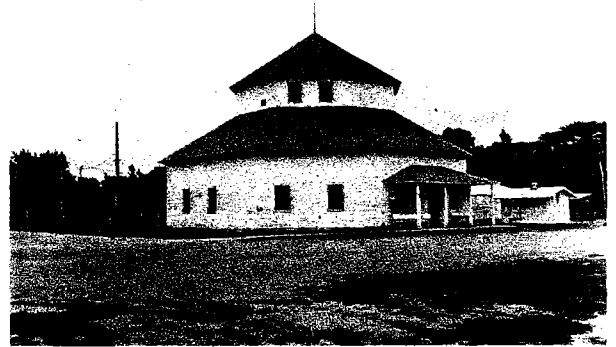
COMMON NAME: Exposition Hall

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Diversion (07.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Show Barn (08.3.4)

DOE: Eligible

Octagonal-shaped frame show barn located on the Thayer County Fairgrounds in Deshler. Noteworthy as a well-preserved Diversion building and for its locally unique building form. All other fairground buildings are non-contributing.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock.

Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Thayer County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Thayer County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 208 individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County. These 208 properties accounted for 991 contributing buildings. In addition,

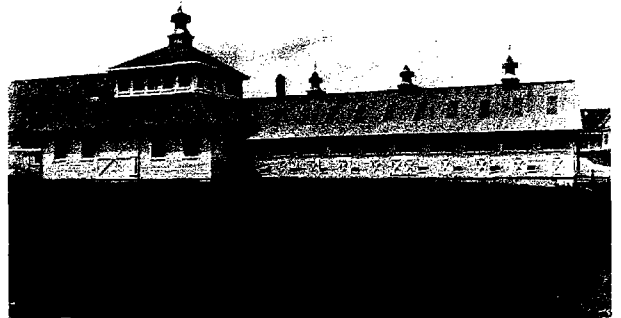
four rural properties related to Agriculture were previously surveyed by the NESHPO . Of the 208 total Agriculture properties in the Thayer County database, twenty-six have been judged eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. These judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the farmsteads documented in Thayer County is, however, doubtful. In fact, well over one-third (41.9%) of the 208 agriculture properties recorded by the survey consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses. The majority of these farms contain buildings constructed between 1885 and 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, implement sheds, root crop cellars, and barns.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.05), and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.06). These farming types were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Thayer County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Historic Context Reports have been written for both of these regions and were used extensively by the survey team in the identification and evaluation of eligible properties. For a complete discussion of these farming types please refer to Nebraska Cultural Resource Plan, NEHSP0, 1989.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-002 Rural
DATE: C1910
RESOURCE NAME: Walker-Logan Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Eligible

Determined significant by the NESHPO in 1987 under Criterion A and C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Recently converted to other uses by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.



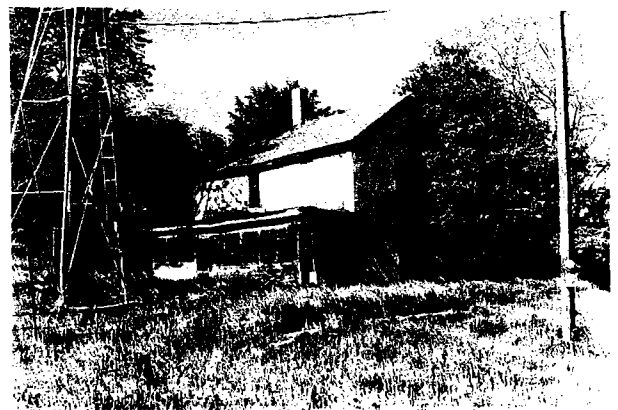
NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-106 Rural
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Eligible

Large-scale farm containing sixteen contributing frame buildings and five contributing structures. Reflects the favorable economics of farming during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity (1900-1919) in Republican Valley agriculture.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-118 Rural
DATE: C1880-C1915
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Eligible

Large-scale farm comprised of seven contributing buildings and six contributing structures. Significant as an early example of Republican Valley agriculture established during the Expansion of Agricultural Land period (1870-1900).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-230 Rural
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

Located on the east edge of Chester, this impressive turn-of-the-century farmhouse has retained much of its original detailing. Potentially significant for associations with persons of local significance and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



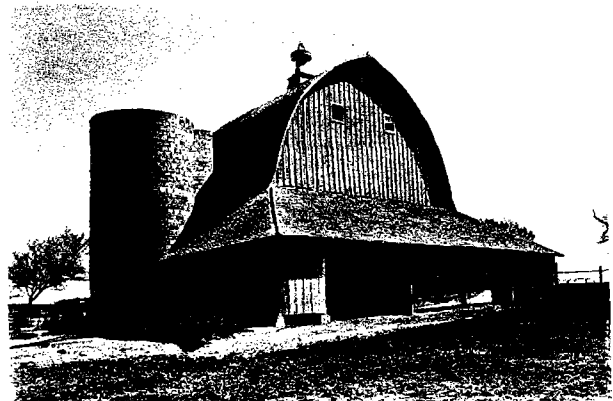
NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-242 Rural
DATE: C1883
COMMON NAME: Farm w/Limestone Buildings
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
Limestone (11.4.3:3)

DOE: Eligible
Ten contributing buildings located on circa 1883 homestead including limestone house and outbuilding. Significant as a contributor to the multiple property study of limestone construction (11.4.3:3) in south-central Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-079 Rural
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Farm w/Non-Contributing House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with adjoining tile silo. Despite altered siding on the north wall, this building was considered important in the architectural study of barn types in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-170 Rural
DATE: C1905
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Circa 1905 farmstead comprised of five contributing buildings but dominated by the large two-story frame house. Deemed significant as a well-preserved example of farms established during the era of scientific development and economic prosperity in Central Plains agriculture.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-175 Rural
DATE: C1909
COMMON NAME: Village View Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Eight contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice in the Central Plains region during the Beginning of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity period (1900-1919).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-187 Rural
DATE: C1906
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Significance determined by early use of cement block construction in the house and barn. Prominent barn with arched entries is a major contributor to the study of barn types in the Central Nebraska Plains despite its abandoned condition.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-209 Rural
DATE: C1889
COMMON NAME: Limestone House on N.C. Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
 Limestone (11.4.3:3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Despite exceptionally poor visibility, a former limestone house was identified on this property and is considered important to the study of native material buildings in the Central Plains region.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-216 Rural
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Despite abandonment, this property reflects the scale and character of farm buildings constructed during the 1900-1919 Beginning of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity period in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-038 Carleton
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Early twentieth-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory as a representative collection of buildings associated with Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-030 Rural

DATE: C1910

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved collection of eleven contributing buildings and structures including three large frame barns. Significant as an example of the the economic prosperity enjoyed during the 1900-1919 period of Republican Valley General Farming, Livestock, and Cash Grain Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-031 Rural

DATE: C1910, C1948

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Founded during the beginning of scientific development and economic prosperity (1900-1919), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities during the post-World War II period of growth in Republican Valley farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-032 Rural

DATE: C1884, C1910

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Large-scale farm containing ten contributing buildings including a large two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Agricultural Land Expansion and later enlarged during the era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-033 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Obscured from reconnaissance photography, this property was found to contain a well-preserved collection of early twentieth-century farm buildings related to an important historic period in Republican Valley agriculture.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-034 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Thirteen contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice established during the era of initial Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock farming.



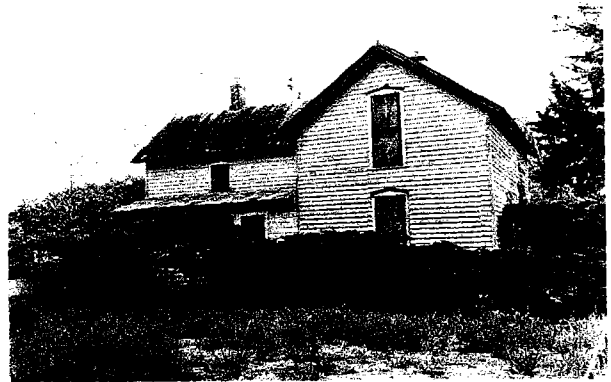
NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-065 Rural
DATE: C1880-C1918
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919) in Republican Valley farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-071 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-and-one-half story vernacular farmhouse with two outbuildings. Important as a rural property retaining a high degree of historic integrity and for possible association with ethnic settlement in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-131 Rural
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Good representative of small-scale farms established during the Expansion of Agricultural Land (1855-1900) period in Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production. Frame barn with limestone foundation and circa 1890 frame house considered the most noteworthy buildings.



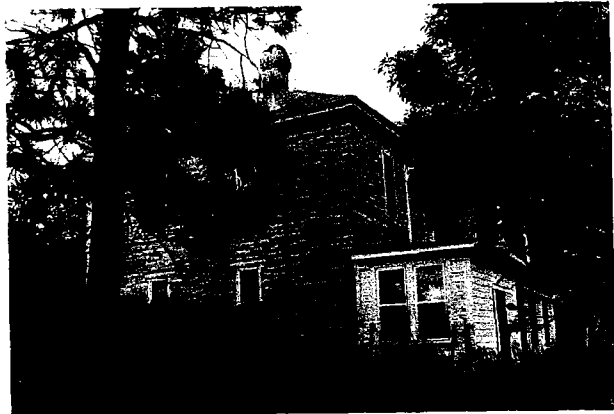
NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-140 Rural
DATE: C1905
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Circa 1905 farmstead containing five contributing buildings including a concrete block house and limestone outbuilding. Considered important to the study of alternative building materials used in Thayer County domestic and agricultural architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-143 Rural
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm (08.06)
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite its abandoned and deteriorated condition, this vernacular frame house with limestone foundation was included in the Inventory as a future research Criterion D property.



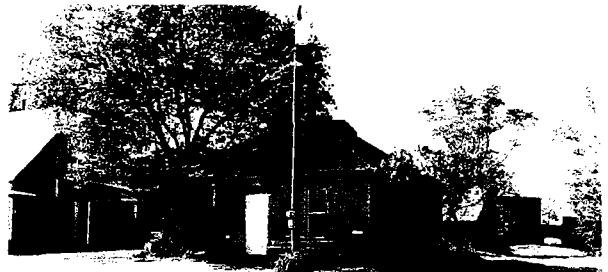
NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-243 Rural
DATE: C1906
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
Stone (11.4.3:3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Eight contributing buildings reflect large-scale farm practise established during the important historic period of initial scientific development and economic prosperity in Republican Valley agriculture. Stone livestock barn contributes to the study of native building traditions.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-233 Rural
DATE: C1887
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with ethnic cultures and for portayal of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-115 Rural
DATE: C1878
COMMON NAME: Stone House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
 Settlement (16.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
 Stone (11.4.3:3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Circa 1878 one-story square-shaped house
 constructed of limestone cut from escarpments
 in the Little Blue River valley. Important for
 the use of native building materials during
 early settlement in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-116 Rural
DATE: C1875, C1915
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
 Settlement (16.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
 Stone (11.4.3:3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite its altered and deteriorated condition,
 this circa 1875 limestone house is significant
 in the multiple property study of native stone
 buildings constructed during the initial white
 settlement of the Little Blue River valley.



Historic Context: Processing

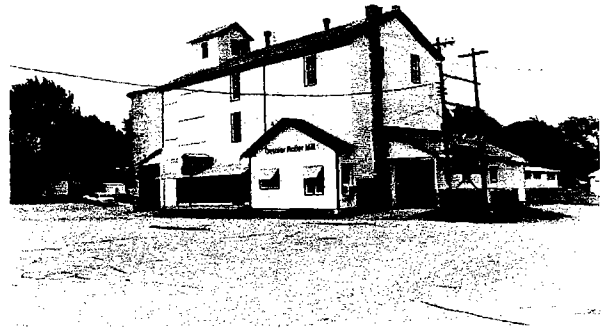
The context of Processing distinguishes processing industry from extractive and manufacturing industries and includes such activities as processing, preparation, and packaging. Examples of sub-topics include milling, dairy manufacturing, meat packing and bakeries. Property types falling under this context include grist mills, breweries, lumber yards, and textile mills.

The survey of Thayer County identified one (1) properties associated with Processing

which met the criteria for reconnaissance survey--The Deshler Roller Mill (TY08-070).

This property was deemed potentially eligible to the National Register and is illustrated in the following inventory.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-070 Deshler
DATE: C1890
RESOURCE NAME: Deshler Roller Mill
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Processing (11.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Grist Mills (11.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite minor alterations, the Deshler Roller Mill is a locally rare resource important for its association with agricultural processing during the early twentieth-century in Thayer County.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County found fifty (50) Commerce related properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the fifty properties, three (3) were judged eligible and eleven (11) potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The fifty properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region (12.02.5) and Retail Commerce in the Republican Valley Region (08.06).

Main street commercial buildings accounted for the majority of the fifty properties

surveyed. These main street buildings can be categorized into two predominant types: the frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Thayer County for this type was from 1880 to 1905. The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial building or block, were generally found in the larger communities of the survey area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1910 and 1930, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-035 Alexandria

DATE: C1920

COMMON NAME: Lumber/Hardware Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Lumber Yard (11.4.2.1)

DOE: Eligible

"Main street" lumber store with large clerestory over central storage wing. Significant for its role in supplying building materials to Alexandria during twentieth-century town development and as a present day contributor to the historic character of Alexandria.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-043 Alexandria
DATE: C1878
COMMON NAME: Former Livery
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Livery (12.3.3)
 Stone (11.4.3:3)

DOE: Eligible

Significant for the presence of a circa 1875 native limestone building constructed during the first years of settlement in Alexandria--Thayer County's oldest community. Original limestone building was enlarged later with a circa 1900 frame addition and a large circa 1912 concrete-block addition.



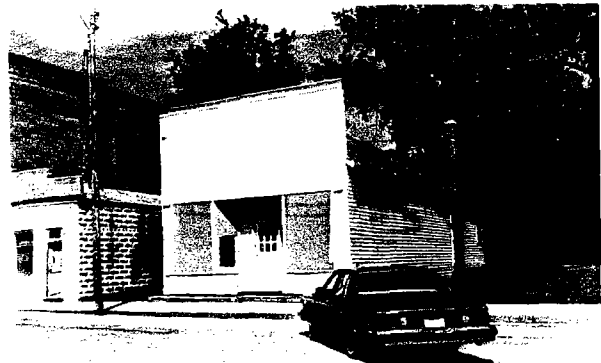
NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-061 Deshler
DATE: 1894, 1929
COMMON NAME: Former Pacific Hotel
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)
DOE: Eligible

Two-story frame hotel building constructed in 1894 and operating for thirty-three years as the Pacific Hotel. Extensively remodeled in 1928 with brick veneering and new first floor windows. Later known as Wolf Hotel (1927-1940) and Hotel Deshler (1940-1991), this building has played a significant role in the commercial history of Deshler and contributes to the multiple property study of Nebraska hotels.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-038 Alexandria
DATE: C1870
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

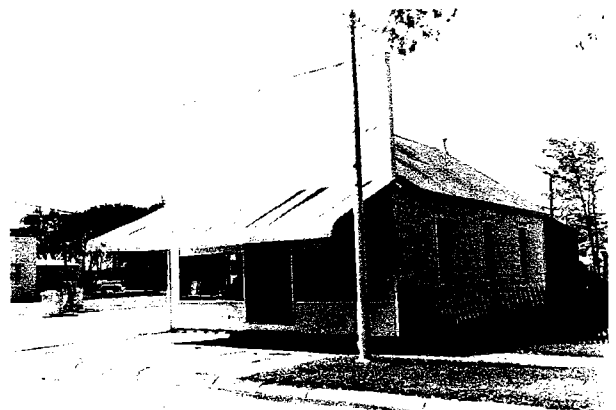
This one-story frame commercial building is worthy of recognition as a good example of the false-front building type commonly constructed during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



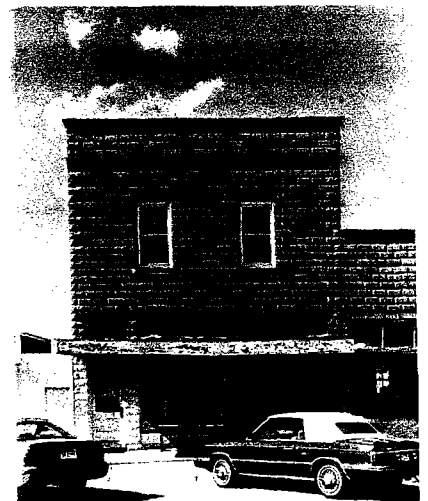
NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-041 Alexandria
DATE: C1917
COMMON NAME: Former Service Station
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Garage (13.3.3.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Prominent concrete-block service garage with false front composition.. Significant in the study of commercial activities related to early twentieth-century transportation in Thayer County and as a relatively well-preserved example of a property type in numerical decline.



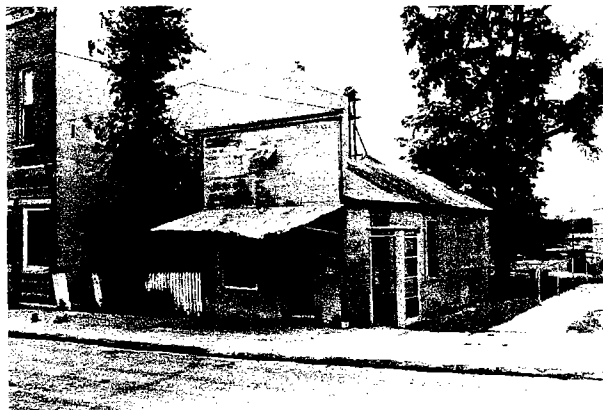
NEHBS NUMBER: TY03-031 Bruning
DATE: C1894
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Considered significant as a well-preserved example of small scale false-front commercial buildings constructed during the era of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Thayer County.



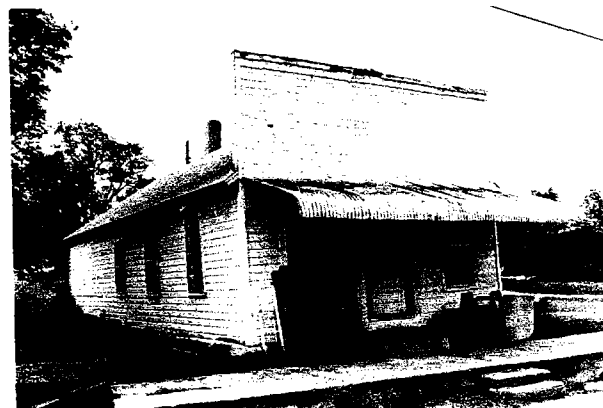
NEHBS NUMBER: TY03-034 Bruning
DATE: C1908
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Significant as a major contributor to the historic character of Bruning's central business district and as an example of early twentieth-century concrete block construction in commercial buildings.



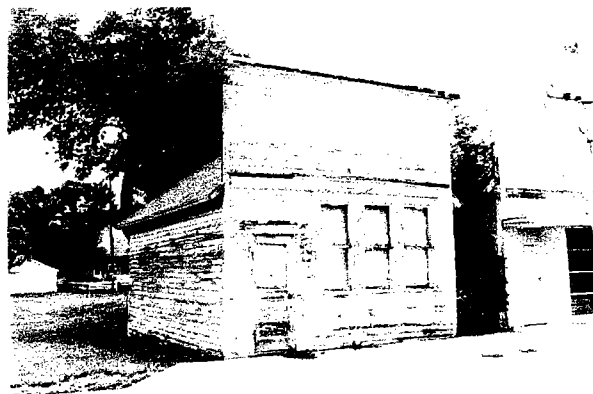
NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-009 Carleton
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Significant example of false-front commercial architecture in Thayer County. Reflects the popularity of this building type in Nebraska towns during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-010 Carleton
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame commercial building important to the historic character of Carleton's built environment. Contributes to the multiple property type study of false front building types in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY04-009 Byron
DATE: C1885
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame building important as a well-preserved example of the false front compositional type and significant for its role in the commercial development of Thayer County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY04-018 Byron

DATE: C1885

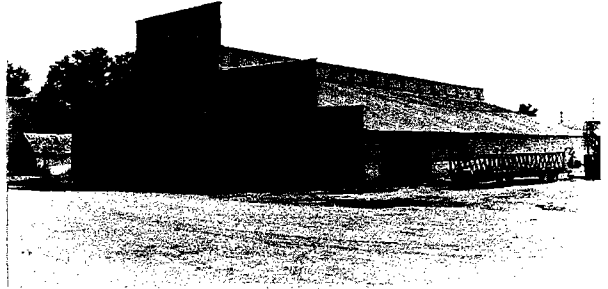
COMMON NAME: Former Lumber Company

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Lumber Yard (11.4.2.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Former lumber yard containing a large frame lumber storage building with false front facade and clerestory windows. Considered an important resource in the study of commercial and residential building in Thayer County during the late nineteenth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-060 Deshler

DATE: C1908

COMMON NAME: Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite alteration to original materials on the storefront, this one-story brick structure is a potentially significant example of sole proprietor retail commerce buildings in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY09-014 Gilead

DATE: C1887

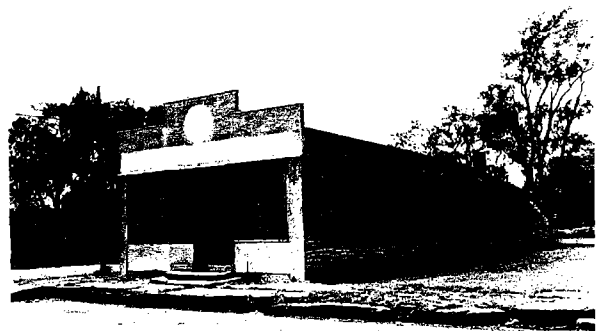
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
Stone (11.4.3:3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Chosen for the Preliminary Inventory primarily for the use of native limestone in the construction of this one-story commercial building. Important to the study of native material buildings in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-046 Hebron
DATE: C1882
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Significant as an one of the earliest extant examples of commercial architecture in Hebron. Despite deterioration, TY10-046 is a worthy contributor to the multiple property study of native limestone construction in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Transportation

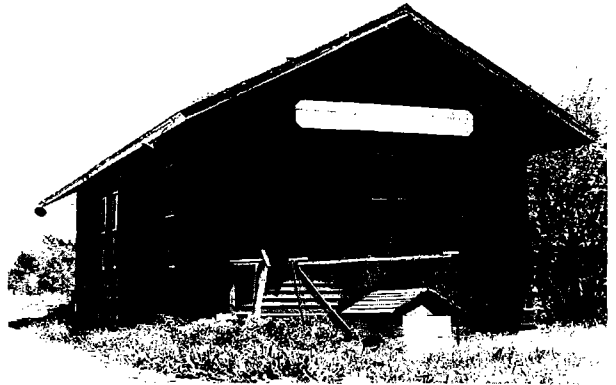
The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related property types such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thayer County identified a total of six (6) properties relating to Transportation which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. All of these properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO and were re-photographed by during the Republican Valley and Central Plains NEHBS. Five of the six properties consist of railroad depots surveyed in 1979 during the Historic Nebraska Depot Survey. The remaining property consists of a stone arched bridge (TY00-001) and contributes to the statewide survey of Nebraska bridges. Of the six Transportation properties surveyed in Thayer County, one (1) has been judged eligible and one (1) potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Pertinent information regarding the surveyed Transportation properties is outlined on the following page.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*TY00-001	1879	STONE ARCHED BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	C
*TY01-001	C1880	UNION PACIFIC DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E
*TY04-001	C1880	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*TY10-001	1883	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
*TY08-001	C1880	HEBRON ROCK ISLAND DEPOT	13.04.03	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*TY08-002	C1880	ROCK ISLAND DEPOT	13.04.03	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C

NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-001 Alexandria
 DATE: C1880
 COMMON NAME: Union Pacific Depot
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04.01)
 PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)
 DOE: Eligible

Former Union Pacific Railroad depot considered an important factor in the settlement and growth of Alexandria during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Included in the 1979-80 Nebraska depot survey conducted by the NESHPO.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-001 Hebron
 DATE: 1883
 COMMON NAME: Burlington Northern Depot
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04.02)
 PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)
 DOE: Potentially Eligible

Previously survey by the NESHPO during a statewide survey of Nebraska depots. One-story frame 1883 depot building associated with railroad transportation in Thayer County during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services

such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Thayer County found twenty-one (21) Service properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria. Among the twenty-one properties, one (1) has been judged eligible and ten (10) potentially eligible for National Register listing. The twenty-one properties recorded represent a good cross-section of sub-contexts within the Services topic. These sub-contexts consist of: Public Utilities (H.C.: 15.01.), Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04.), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920) (H.C.: 15.05.03.). Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY01-010	C1904	CITY UTILITY GROUNDS	15.01	3	0	1	0	15.5	C
TY02-013	C1920	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY03-038	C1924	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY04-007	C1920	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY05-039	C1917	CARLETON WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY06-051	C1923	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY07-024	C1915	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	1	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY08-064	C1916	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY11-025	C1925	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY04-005	C1932	ABANDONED PROFESSIONAL BLDG.	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
TY06-021	C1903	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
TY11-015	C1881	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
TY10-045	1882	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY01-039	C1909	ABANDONED BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY02-015	C1906	FORMER STATE BANK OF BELVIDERE	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY03-032	C1909	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY06-019	C1914	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY07-049	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY08-058	C1907	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
TY09-013	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY11-016	C1912	HUBBELL BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P

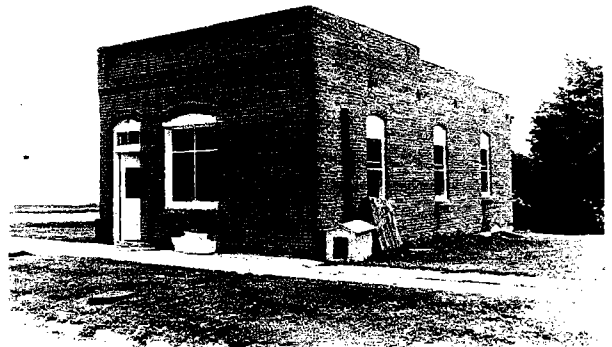
NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-058 Deshler
DATE: C1907
COMMON NAME: Former Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Eligible

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska (1889-1920), this exceptional two-story brick building exemplifies the characteristics of this type through its corner location, formalistic design, and town prominence.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-021 Chester
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: Professional Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Simple one-story masonry bank building considered potentially significant for its role in the development of professional services in Chester during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY11-015 Hubbell
DATE: C1881
COMMON NAME: Professional Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Excellent example of false-front architecture in Thayer County. Considered a significant example of small-scale professional service buildings constructed during the early permanent settlement period in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-045 Hebron

DATE: 1882

COMMON NAME: Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Significant for the use of native limestone in the construction of the two-story corner bank building. Potentially significant to the study of Early Nebraska Banking: Toward Growth and Regulation (See Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1990).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-039 Alexandria

DATE: C1909

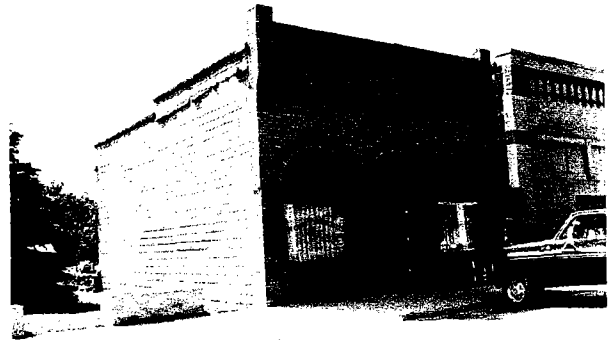
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story masonry bank building included in the Preliminary Inventory as a primary contributor to the historic character of Alexandria's business district and for the retention of historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY02-015 Belvidere

DATE: C1906

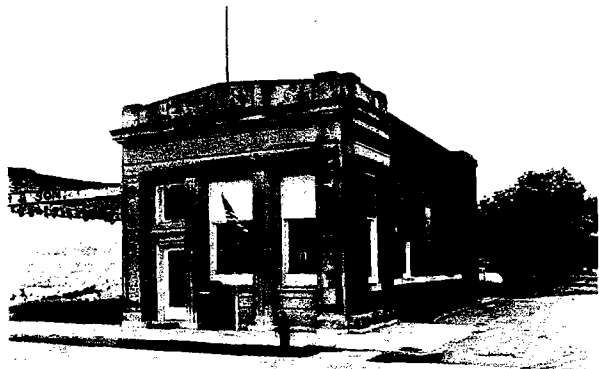
RESOURCE NAME: Former State Bank of Belvidere

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

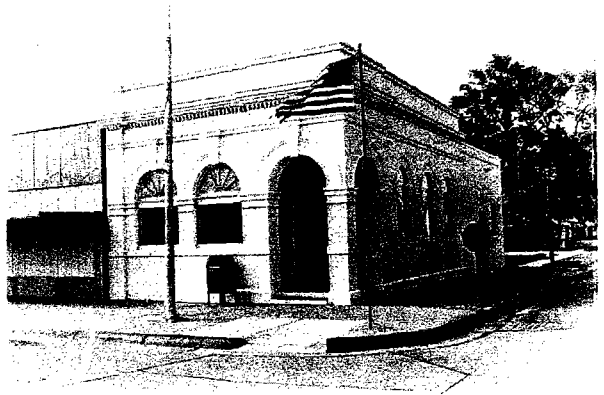
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite alterations to windows, this Classical Revival bank building is potentially significant for association with the "The Age of Main Street Banking" (1889-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY03-032 Bruning
DATE: C1909
COMMON NAME: Former Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story brick bank building considered potentially significant for early twentieth-century contributions to financial services in Bruning and as an example of Neo-classical style architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-019 Chester
DATE: C1914
COMMON NAME: Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Modest brick building (purportedly serving as bank facility) constructed during the end of "Main Street" banking in Thayer County. Further significance possible through association with early twentieth-century professional Services in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-049 Davenport
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Former Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Now serving as the United States Post Office in Davenport, this Renaissance Revival bank was built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska. Common characteristics of this building type are its corner location, masonry construction, formalistic design, and town prominence.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY09-013 Gilead
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Former Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story brick bank building significant for association with the early twentieth-century banking industry in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY11-016 Hubbell
DATE: C1912
COMMON NAME: Hubbell Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story brick bank exhibiting Renaissance Revival design influence. Important in the early development of Hubbell and in the study of Nebraska banking. Minor alterations reduce potential significance.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

The survey of Thayer County recorded 419 Settlement properties that met the criteria

for reconnaissance level documentation. This is the largest number of associated properties among the historic contexts recorded in Thayer County. Of the 789 total properties documented in Thayer County, 419 or 53.1% fall within the context of Settlement. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Thayer County. However, eight (8) properties were judged eligible and thirty-six (36) potentially eligible for National Register listing. In addition, one property (TY01-003: Richard Dill House) was listed in the National Register in 1972.

The retention of historic integrity that these 419 properties displayed was quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house--whether in an urban or a rural setting--is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) of Thayer County was no exception: 513 houses were documented, or 28.2% percent of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex; variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such a log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who

patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two-room, frame houses with simple porches.

The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

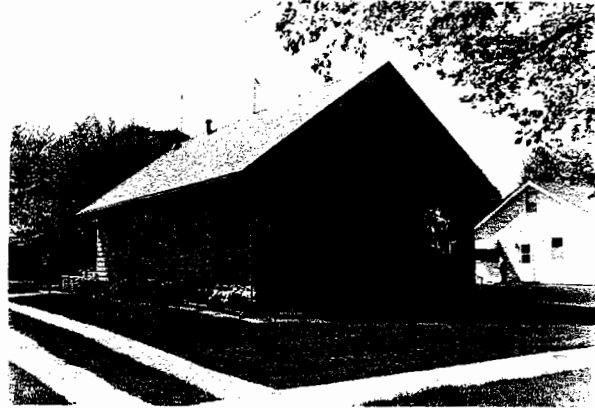
To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

Thayer County House Type Summary

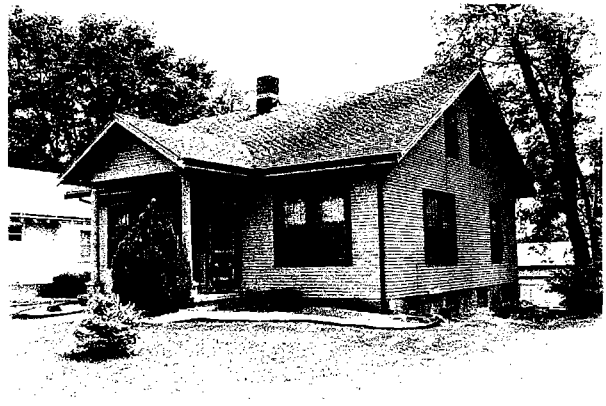
The use of the Core Supertype analysis in the reconnaissance level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic single family dwellings. Once houses are documented, the information is then analyzed to determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The 513 houses documented by the Thayer County survey are represented by 107 different supratypes. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 107 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 107 individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While 107 different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 513 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, four types account for 35.5% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 85.2% of all Thayer County houses fit into one of only four dominant families. The following pages illustrate some of the most numerically significant house types documented in Thayer County.



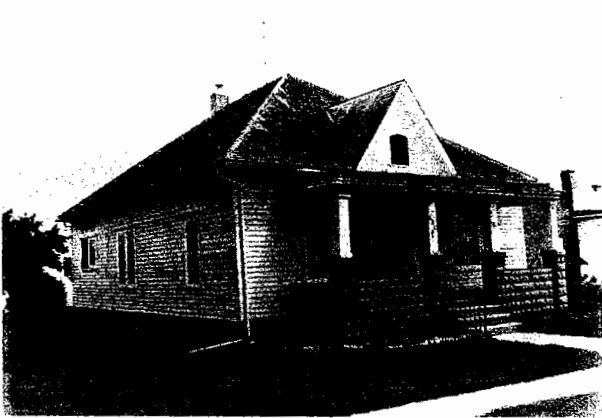
Family #1

This family, composed of ten various types, represents 30.8% of all Thayer County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street. Of the ten combinations comprising this family, one distinct type is numerically significant: S.37 (16.4%).



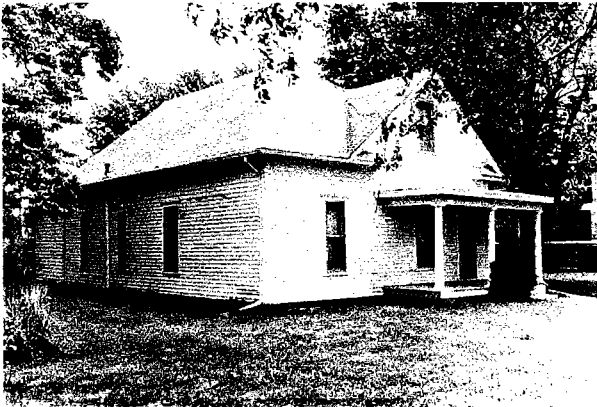
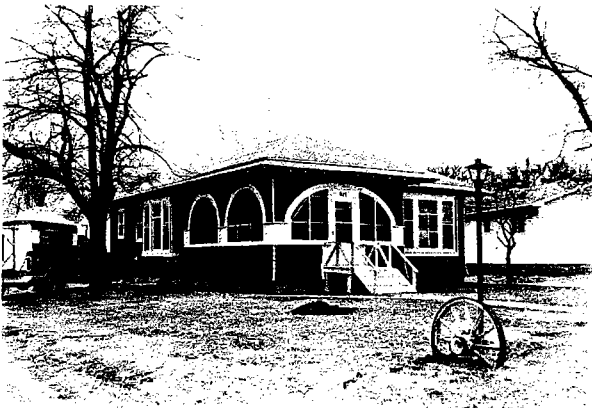
Family #2

This family, composed of fourteen various types, represents 24.5% of all Thayer County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the latitudinal orientation (versus the longitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the fourteen different combinations comprising this family, three distinct types are numerically significant: S.33 (7.8%), S.26 (5.7%), and S.36 (4.9%).



Family #3

This family, composed of thirteen various types, represents 16.6% of all Thayer County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the thirteen combinations comprising this family, one type appeared most frequently: S.78 (4.7%).



Family #4

This family, composed of seven various types, represents 12.3% of all Thayer County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a hip roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street (longitudinal). Of the seven combinations comprising this family, S.44 appears most frequently (6%).

Settlement Preliminary Inventory: Eligible Properties

NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-003 Alexandria

DATE: 1937

RESOURCE NAME: Richard E. Dill House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: National Register 1972

Constructed in 1936, the Richard Dill House is significant for the use of a concrete modular construction technique. Dill is recognized nationally as the "father" of prestressed concrete technology for developing post-tensioned concrete channel planks, (See Historic Places, 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-159 Rural

DATE: 1907

RESOURCE NAME: Lake Mansion

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Exceptional two-and-one-half story frame rural mansion designed by Mrs. Leigh Borden (Borden Milk Co.) for her parents. The Lake House purportedly contains forty rooms, six chimneys, double-sheathed walls, and iron floor reinforcement. Purportedly one of three houses of identical design built by the Borden family.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-030 Alexandria

DATE: C1895

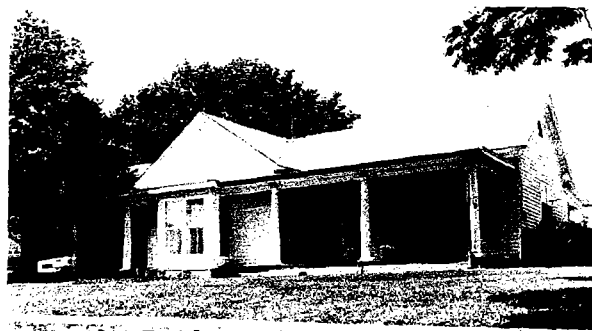
COMMON NAME: House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved frame house with double-porch entry on symmetrical south facade. Significant in the study of house types in Alexandria and as a well-preserved contributor to Settlement properties in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY03-011 **Bruning**
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Turn-of-the-century frame house with box bay window, internal chimneys, and fishscale shingles. Indicative of house building during the start of the Development and Growth Period in Bruning (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-010 **Chester**
DATE: C1893
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
One-and-one-half story frame house retaining a high degree of historic integrity. Important as a major contributor to the historic character of Chester and for possible association with persons of local significance.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-065 **Davenport**
DATE: C1905
RESOURCE NAME: Jennings House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Large two-story frame house with wrap-around porch significant as a well-preserved example of the Free Classic subtype associated with Queen Anne style domestic architecture. Further significance possible for association with persons of local significance.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-028 Deshler
DATE: C1918
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Broad two-story brick house with porte-cochere deemed eligible to the National Register as a major contributor to context development in Thayer County. Represents home building during the prosperous final years of the Development and Growth period in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-057 Hebron
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Impressive frame house with wrap-around porch and second story walk-out; important as a well-preserved contributor to context and property type development in Thayer County.



NEHBS NUMBER: TY11-021 Hubbell
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a significant example of late nineteenth-century house building in Thayer County and for possible association with ethnic cultures.



Settlement Inventory: Potentially Eligible Properties

The following Settlement properties have been judged "potentially eligible" for National register listing. This differentiates these buildings from those considered "eligible" for NRHP nomination (illustrated above). Settlement buildings labeled "potentially eligible" may lack the significance or complete historic integrity necessary for NRHP listing. However, these properties still serve as valuable resources in the study of Great Plains architecture. Through analyses conducted during previous NEHBS projects, "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings have been associated with reoccurring themes of significance. Rather than reiterate common statements of significance for all thirty-six "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings, an outline of significant characteristics shared by these buildings has been included below.

Common Areas of Significance for Potentially Eligible Settlement Properties

1. Association with persons of local significance.
2. Significant examples of popular house styles.
3. Retention of a large degree of historic integrity.
4. Native-material construction techniques.
5. Association with ethnic cultures.
6. Unique massing characteristics or finish details.
7. Contributions to the historic character of communities.
8. Relationship to one or more periods of local historic importance.

NEHBS NUMBER: TY00-229 Rural
DATE: C1886
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Limestone House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
Stone (11.4.3:3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-011 Alexandria
DATE: C1894
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



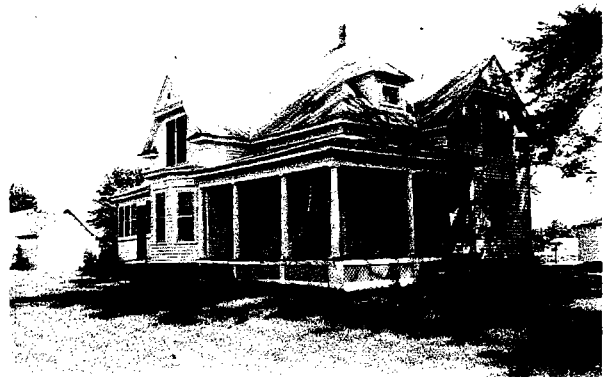
NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-024 Alexandria
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-034 Alexandria
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-044 Alexandria
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-045 Alexandria
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY01-051 Alexandria
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY02-001 Belvidere
DATE: C1882
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



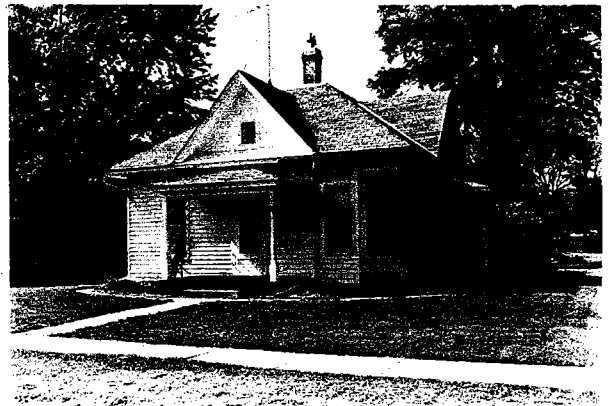
NEHBS NUMBER: TY02-007 Belvidere
DATE: C1885
RESOURCE NAME: Saxon House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY03-023 Bruning
DATE: C1903
RESOURCE NAME: W.F. Middendorf House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



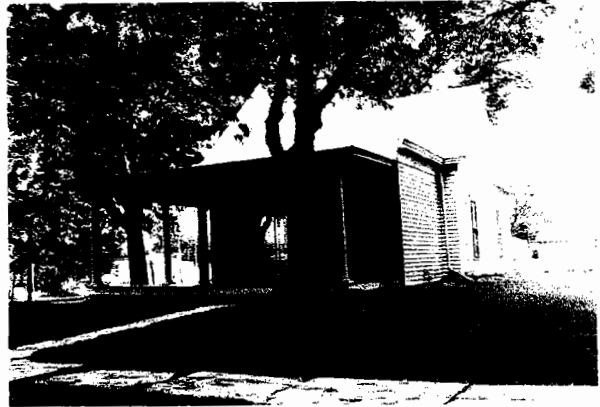
NEHBS NUMBER: TY03-029 Bruning
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY05-035 Carleton
DATE: C1906
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY06-035 Chester
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-009 Davenport
DATE: C1908
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-021 Davenport
DATE: C1899
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-029 Davenport
DATE: C1896
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-031 Davenport
DATE: C1906
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-033 Davenport
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-046 Davenport
DATE: C1913
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY07-057 Davenport
DATE: C1912
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-023 Deshler
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-024 Deshler
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-025 Deshler
DATE: C1909
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-027 Deshler
DATE: C1902
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



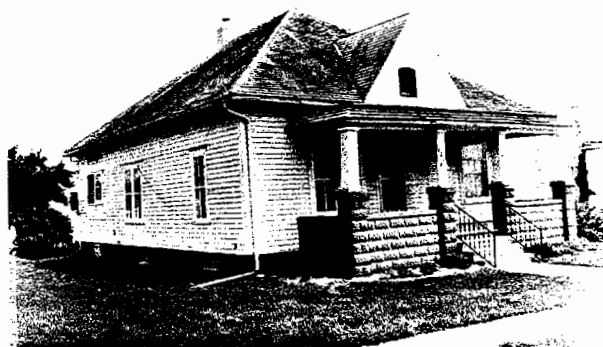
NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-038 Deshler
DATE: C1898
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-044 Deshler
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-048 Deshler
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-050 Deshler
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY08-071 Deshler
DATE: C1892
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-002 Hebron
DATE: 1892
RESOURCE NAME: Alexander G. Collins House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-015 Hebron
DATE: C1891
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-024 Hebron
DATE: C1916
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-034 Hebron
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-054 Hebron
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY10-085 Hebron
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: TY11-022 Hubbell
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers. These surveys provide an excellent preview of extant historic resources in Nebraska, but should be viewed only as the beginning of more extensive research efforts. The purpose of the recommendations for future work is to guide these efforts towards the buildings of potential historic significance within Thayer County.

Throughout the duration of the Thayer County survey, random observations were recorded regarding historic context themes which appeared potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. These recommendations include National Register nominations of the properties presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 33-97), suggestions for further Historic Context development, research questions, and potential Multiple Property projects.

Potential Historic Context Reports

Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.05.) and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.06.) were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Thayer County. These context reports were developed in 1990 by the NESHPO and served as vital references in determining the qualification of properties for reconnaissance level recordation. However, due to a lack of survey data, the current form of the reports does not include discussion regarding property types. Now that the survey is complete and the Agriculture database contains approximately 991 contributing resources, it is our recommendation that a discussion of property types related to Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production and Republican

Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production be integrated into the existing reports.

The development of historic context reports relative to ethnic groups in Thayer County is also worthy of recommendation. The most numerically significant foreign-born immigrant group to settle in Thayer County were the German-Americans (H.C.: 18.05.01.).

In addition, two Settlement related contexts appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Thayer County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.), and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act, 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 48-58) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 71-94).

Limestone Buildings in the Little Blue River Valley

The development of the Settlement related contexts should address specific research questions raised through analysis of the survey data. In addition to the research questions inherent in the development of historic contexts mentioned above, the survey team found the collection of native limestone buildings in Thayer County worthy of further research.



Two examples of native limestone buildings in Thayer County.

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past

while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Republican Valley and Central Plains regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

APPENDIX 1: Thayer County Town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

TY00: THAYER COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*TY00-001	1879	STONE ARCHED BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	C
*TY00-002	C1910	WALKER-LOGAN FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	E
*TY00-003	1875-1948	SITE OF THAYER CO. POOR FARM	04.03	0	1	0	0	04.2.6	C
*TY00-004		FARMSTEAD	08.06	0	0	0	0	08.1	C
*TY00-005	C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.06	0	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-006	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-007	C1928	FARM	08.06	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-008	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-009	C1886	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-010	C1881, 1898	BETHLEHEM CHURCH & KIOWA CEM.	02.03	2	1	2	1	02.1.4, 02.3.1	P
TY00-011	C1897	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-012	C1905	FARM	08.06	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-013	C1905	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-014	C1922	FARM	08.06	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-015	C1910	FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-016	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	1	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-017	C1915	FARM	08.06	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-018	1882, 1926	ST. PETRUS CEMETERY	02.03	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-019	C1900	ST PAUL'S CEMETERY	02.03.01	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-020	C1903	FARM	08.06	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-021	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-022	C1890, C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-023	C1890	CHESTER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-024	C1900	FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-025	C1900	FARMHOUSE ON NON-CONT. FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-026	C1890	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-027	C1900	FARM	08.06	11	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-028	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-029	C1910	FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-030	C1910	FARM	08.06	8	0	3	0	08.1	P
TY00-031	C1910, C1948	FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	P
TY00-032	C1884	FARM	08.06	10	0	3	0	08.1	P
TY00-033	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	3	0	08.1	P
TY00-034	C1900	FARM	08.06	10	0	3	0	08.1	P
TY00-035	C1922	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-036	C1920	FARM	08.06	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-037	C1910	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-038	C1920	FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-039	C1910	FARM	08.06	9	0	4	0	08.1	C
TY00-040	C1920	FARM	08.06	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-041	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-042	C1885	ZION LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-043	C1910	FARM	08.06	10	0	2	0	08.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY00-044	C1900	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-045	C1910	FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-046	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-047	C1910	FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-048	C1900	FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-049	C1888	ABANDONED	08.06	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-050	C1897	FARM	08.06	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-051	C1920	FARM	08.06	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-052	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-053	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-054	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-055	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	5	0	08.1	C
TY00-056	C1910	FARM	08.06	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-057	C1910	FARM	08.06	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-058	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-059	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-060	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-061	C1905	FARM	08.06	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-062	C1905	FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-063	C1922	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-064	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-065	C1880-C1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
TY00-066	C1905	FARM	08.06	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-067	C1905	FARM	08.06	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-068	C1905	FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-069	C1890	ROSE HILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-070	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-071	C190Q	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
TY00-072	C1910	FARM	08.06	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-073	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-074	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-075	C1922	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-076	1915	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
TY00-077	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-078	C1890	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-079	C1910	FARM W/NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
TY00-080	C1910	FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-081	C1918	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-082	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-083	C1900	WINDMILL W/HOOP ROTOR	08.05	0	0	1	0	08.2.4	C
TY00-084	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-085	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-086	1885	SCHARDT BURIAL PLOT	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-087	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
TY00-088	C1910	SCHARDT FARM	08.06	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-089	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
TY00-090	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-091	C1915	FARM	08.06	6	0	3	0	08.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
TY00-092	C1897	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-093	C1910	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-094	C1897	FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-095	C1917	FARMHOUSE	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-096	C1915	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-097	C1907	FARM	08.05	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-098	C1918	FARM	08.05	5	0	4	0	08.1	C
TY00-099	C1890, C1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-100	C1890	FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-101	C1900	FARM	08.06	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-102	C1890	ST. MARK'S CEMETERY	02.03	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-103	C1915	FARM W/NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.06	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-104	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-105	C1890	ST PAUL'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-106	C1903	FARM	08.06	16	0	5	0	08.1	E
TY00-107	C1900	WINDMILL W/WOOD HOOP ROTOR	08.06	0	0	1	0	08.2.4	C
TY00-108	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-109	1874, 1899	FRIEDENSAU TRINITY COMPLEX	02.03.02, 18.05	2	1	0	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1,	C
TY00-110	C1925	FARM	08.06	5	0	4	0	08.1	C
TY00-111	C1900, C1915	FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-112	C1905	FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-113	C1900	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-114	C1890	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-115	C1878	STONE HOUSE	08.06, 16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY00-116	C1875, C1915	FARM	08.06, 16.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
TY00-117	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.06	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-118	C1880-C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	6	0	08.1	E
TY00-119	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-120	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-121	C1912	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	2	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-122	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-123	C1900	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.06	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
TY00-124	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-125	C1900, C1922	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-126	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	11	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-127	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-128	C1915	FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-129	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-130	C1905	FARM	08.06	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-131	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
TY00-132	C1888, C1922	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-133	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	10	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-134	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.06, 16.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	R
TY00-135	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-136	C1910	BARN	08.06	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
TY00-137	C1900	CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-138	C1905	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
TY00-139	C1910, C1920	FARM	08.06	11	0	4	0	08.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY	DOE
		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
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TY00-140	C1905	FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
TY00-141	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-142	1904	ST. PAUL'S CHURCH & CEMETERY	02.03.04	4	1	3	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1,	C
TY00-143	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	P
TY00-144	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-145	C1880	ABAN. HOUSE ON NON-CONT. FARM	08.06, 16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-146	C1898	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-147	C1907	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-148	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.06, 16.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-149	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-150	C1905, C1923	FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-151	C1900, C1922	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-152	C1912	FARM	08.06	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-153	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	2	0	08.1	R
TY00-154	C1900	ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-155	C1897	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.06	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-156	C1897	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-157	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-158	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-159	1907	LAKE MANSION	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
TY00-160	C1915	FARM	08.06	12	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-161	C1897	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.06	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-162	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.06, 16.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	R
TY00-163	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-164	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-165	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-166	C1900	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.06	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-167	C1911	FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-168	C1910	BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
TY00-169	C1903	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-170	C1907	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
TY00-171	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-172	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-173	C1903	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-174	C1911	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-175	C1909	VILLAGE VIEW FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
TY00-176	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-177	C1898	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-178	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-179	C1875-C1990	CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	14	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-180	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-181	C1902	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-182	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-183	1921	BETHEL CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN	02.99	2	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	E
TY00-184	C1917	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-185	C1922	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-186	C1880-C1990	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	7	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-187	C1906	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	P

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY00-188	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-189	C1902	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-190	C1925	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-191	C1943	FORMER WWII AIR BASE	04.07	4	1	4	0	04.4.1.08	P
TY00-192	C1908	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-193	C1910	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-194	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-195	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-196	C1909	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-197	1883-1924	PLEASANT PLAIN CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-198	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-199	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-200	C1890	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-201	C1889	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-202	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-203	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
TY00-204	C1900	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-205	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	10	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-206	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
TY00-207	C1889	ABANDONED CELLAR	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
TY00-208	C1892	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-209	C1889	LIMESTONE HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1, 11.4.3:3	P
TY00-210	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	1	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-211	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	E
TY00-212	C1908	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-213	C1909	FARM	08.05	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-214	C1907	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-215	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-216	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	12	0	0	0	08.1	P
TY00-217	C1901	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-218	C1908	FARM	08.05	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
TY00-219	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-220	C1901	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-221	C1897	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-222	C1907	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-223	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-224	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-225	C1880-C1990	ALEXANDRIA CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-226	C1880-C1990	CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01.01	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-227	1914	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
TY00-228	C1903	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-229	C1886	ABAN. LIMESTONE HOUSE	16.01	1	0	1	0	16.5.1, 11.4.3:3	P
TY00-230	C1895	HOUSE	08.06	2	0	0	0	08.1	E
TY00-231	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	0	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY00-232	C1890	BARN	08.06	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
TY00-233	C1887	FARM	08.06	3	0	3	0	08.1	P

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY00-234	1928	ABANDONED LAMB SCHOOL DIST.#2	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
TY00-235	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
TY00-236	1928	UNION CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
TY00-237	C1910	ABANDONED BARN	08.06	1	0	0	0	08.1.02, 11.4.3:3C	
TY00-238	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	1	1	08.1	C
TY00-239	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY00-240	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
TY00-241	C1880	ABAN. LIMESTONE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	E
TY00-242	C1883	FARM W/LIMESTONE BUILDINGS	08.06	10	0	1	0	08.1, 11.4.3:3	E
TY00-243	C1906	FARM	08.06	8	0	2	0	08.1, 11.4.3:3	P
TY00-244	C1888	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY00-245	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	2	0	08.1	C

TY01: ALEXANDRIA, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*TY01-001	C1880	UNION PACIFIC DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E
*TY01-002	1905	DEMERRITT'S OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*TY01-003	1936	RICHARD E. DILL HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*TY01-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY01-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY01-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY01-007	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	1	16.5.1	C
*TY01-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY01-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-010	C1904	CITY UTILITY GROUNDS	15.01	3	0	1	0	15.5	C
TY01-011	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY01-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-013	1924	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
TY01-014	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.05	C
TY01-015	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-016	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-017	1929	ST MARY'S CHURCH	02.01.01	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.4	P
TY01-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-019	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-020	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY01-021	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-022	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-023	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-024	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY01-025	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-026	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=====									
TY01-028	1925	FORMER FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
TY01-029	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-030	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
TY01-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-032	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-033	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-034	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
TY01-035	C1925	LUMBER/HARDWARE BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	E
TY01-036	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-038	C1870	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
TY01-039	C1909	ABANDONED BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY01-040	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
TY01-041	C1917	FORMER SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
TY01-042	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-043	1880	FORMER LIVERY	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.3	E
TY01-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY01-045	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY01-046	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-047	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-048	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-049	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY01-050	C1921, C1914	ALEXANDRIA PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	2	1	0	0	06.3	C
TY01-051	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
TY01-052	C1904	OUTBUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0	10.7.2	C

TY02: BELVIDERE, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY02-001	C1882	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY02-002	C1918	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 16.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
TY02-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-005	C1889	BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
TY02-006	C1920	BELVIDERE RURAL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
TY02-007	C1885	SAXON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY02-008	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-009	C1887	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
TY02-010	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-011	1920	FORMER BELVIDERE PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.03	1	0	1	0	06.3	P
TY02-012	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-013	C1920	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY02-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
TY02-015	C1906	FORMER STATE BANK OF BELVIDERE	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY02-016	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-017	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-018	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-019	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-020	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-021	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-022	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-023	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY02-024	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

TY03: BRUNING, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*TY03-001	1907	BRUNING OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*TY03-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY03-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-004	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-005	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-006	C1900	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
TY03-007	C1910	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
TY03-008	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-009	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-010	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-011	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
TY03-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-013	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-014	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-015	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-016	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-017	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-018	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-021	C1890-C1990	BRUNING PUBLIC CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
TY03-022	C1885-C1990	LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01	1	0	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY03-023	C1903	W.F. MIDDENDORF HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY03-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-025	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
TY03-027	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-028	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY03-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
TY03-030	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY03-031	C1894	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
TY03-032	C1909	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 P
TY03-033	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY03-034	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
TY03-035	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY03-036	1905	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1 C
TY03-037	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY03-038	C1924	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C

TY04: BYRON, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
*TY04-001	C1880	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
*TY04-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-004	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-005	C1932	ABANDONED PROFESSIONAL BLDG.	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1 C
TY04-006	C1918	ABANDONED SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4 C
TY04-007	C1920	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C
TY04-008	C1921	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3 C
TY04-009	C1885	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 P
TY04-010	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 C
TY04-011	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-013	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-015	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-016	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-017	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-018	C1885	FORMER LUMBER COMPANY	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1 P
TY04-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY04-020	1922	BYRON PUBLIC SCHOOL DIST.#68	06.01	1	1	0	0	06.3 C
TY04-021	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

TY05: CARLETON, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
*TY05-001	C1907	CARLETON AUDITORIUM	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.2 C
*TY05-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-003	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-004	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-005	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-008	C1908	AQUW & MWA A.F. & A.M. BUILDING	05.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 E
TY05-009	C1890	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
TY05-010	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
TY05-011	C1907	COMMUNITY HALL	07.07, 04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2 C
TY05-012	C1918	SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3 C
TY05-013	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-014	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-015	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-016	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-017	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-018	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-019	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-020	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-021	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-023	C1910	CHURCH & PARSONAGE	02.00	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3 P
TY05-024	C1904	ABANDONED CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 P
TY05-025	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-026	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-027	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-028	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-029	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-030	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-031	1908	PARSONAGE W/NON-CONT. CHURCH	02.03	2	0	0	0	02.4.3 C
TY05-032	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-033	C1989	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-034	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-035	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY05-036	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-037	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-038	C1903	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1 P
TY05-039	C1917	CARLETON WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C
TY05-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY05-041	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

TY06: CHESTER, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
*TY06-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*TY06-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*TY06-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*TY06-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-005	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-007	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-008	1911	ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 E
TY06-009	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-010	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
TY06-011	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-012	C1886	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY06-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-015	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-016	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY06-017	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY06-018	C1899	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY06-019	C1914	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 P
TY06-020	C1900	I.O.O.F. HALL #135	05.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 E
TY06-021	C1903	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1 P
TY06-022	C1939	AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2 C
TY06-023	1909	UNITED METH. EPISC. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 P
TY06-024	C1920	CHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3 C
TY06-025	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-026	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-027	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-028	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-030	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-031	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-032	1908	CHURCH OF CHRIST CHURCH/PAR.	02.05.02	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, E
TY06-033	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-034	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-035	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 P
TY06-036	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-037	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-038	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-039	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-040	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-041	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-042	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
TY06-045	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-046	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-047	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-048	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-049	C1887	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY06-050	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY06-051	C1923	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C
TY06-052	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY06-053	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

TY07: DAVENPORT, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
*TY07-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*TY07-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*TY07-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-004	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-005	1907	FIRST M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 E
TY07-006	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-008	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
TY07-009	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-010	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-012	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-013	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-014	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-016	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-017	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-018	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-019	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-020	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-021	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-022	1917	CHRIST EVAN. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03	2	0	1	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3 C
TY07-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-024	C1915	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	1	0	1	0	15.5.2 C
TY07-025	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-026	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-027	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-028	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-029	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-030	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
TY07-031	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-032	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-034	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-035	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-036	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-038	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-039	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-040	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-041	C1897	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-042	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-043	C1901	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1 C
TY07-044	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-045	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-046	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-047	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-048	1928	PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4 E
TY07-049	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 P
TY07-050	C1912	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 C
TY07-051	C1912	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY07-052	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 C
TY07-053	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY07-054	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-055	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-056	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-057	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY07-058	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-059	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-060	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-062	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-063	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-064	C1910	McCLEESE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-065	C1905	JENNINGS HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
TY07-066	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-067	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-068	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-069	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-070	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-071	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-072	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-073	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY07-074	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

TY08: DESHLER, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*TY08-001	C1880	HEBRON ROCK ISLAND DEPOT	13.04.03	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*TY08-002	C1880	ROCK ISLAND DEPOT	13.04.03	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*TY08-003	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY08-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY08-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY08-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY08-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-008	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-009	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-010	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-011	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-013	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-014	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-016	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-017	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-018	C1923	DUPLEX	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
TY08-019	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-020	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-021	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-022	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY08-024	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY08-025	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY08-026	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-027	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
TY08-028	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	E
TY08-029	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-030	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-031	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-032	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-033	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-034	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-035	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-036	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-037	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-038	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
TY08-039	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-041	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-042	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-043	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY08-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY08-045	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
TY08-046	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-047	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-048	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY08-049	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-050	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY08-051	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-052	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-053	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-054	C1916	EXPO. HALL ON N.C. FAIRGROUNDS	07.03	1	0	0	0	08.3.4 E
TY08-055	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY08-056	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY08-057	C1903	DESHLER CIGAR MANUFACTURING	10.02	1	0	0	0	11.2.1 C
TY08-058	C1907	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 E
TY08-059	C1909	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY08-060	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
TY08-061	1928	FORMER PACIFIC HOTEL	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.3.1 E
TY08-062	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-063	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-064	C1916	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C
TY08-065	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-066	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-067	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-068	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-069	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-070	C1890	DESHLER ROLLER MILL	11.01	1	0	1	0	11.1.1 P
TY08-071	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY08-072	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-073	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-074	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-075	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-076	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-077	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-078	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-079	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-080	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-081	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-082	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-083	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-084	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-085	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY08-086	C1905	PEACE LUTHERAN PARSONAGE	02.03.01	1	0	0	0	02.4.3 C
TY08-087	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

TY09: GILEAD, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	DATE	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
TY09-001	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-002	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	16.5.1	C
TY09-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-004	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-005	C1897	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-006	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-007	C1934	ABANDONED GAS STATION	12.02.06	1	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
TY09-008	C1910	ST JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	2	0	0	02.1.4:1	E
TY09-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-010	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY09-011	C1927	COMMERCIAL HALL	07.07	1	0	0	07.1.2	C
TY09-012	C1910	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	12.1	C
TY09-013	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY09-014	C1887	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	12.1.1, 11.4.3:3	P
TY09-015	1887	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	12.1.2, 11.4.3:3	C

TY10: HEBRON, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
*TY10-001	1883	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	13.5.2	P
*TY10-002	1892	ALEXANDER G. COLLINS HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*TY10-003	1890	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04.01	1	0	0	02.1.4	C
*TY10-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY10-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY10-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY10-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY10-008	1937	HEBRON U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06, 03.04.02	1	0	0	04.2.3, 03.4	E
TY10-009	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	16.5.1	C
TY10-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-011	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-013	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-014	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-015	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY10-016	C1908	SACRED HEART PARSONAGE	02.01.01	1	0	6	02.4.4	C
TY10-017	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-019	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-021	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	16.5.1	C
TY10-022	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
TY10-023	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-024	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY10-025	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-026	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-028	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-029	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-030	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-031	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-032	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-033	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-034	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY10-035	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-036	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-037	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-038	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-039	1921	L.O. SECREST LIBRARY	06.02.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4 E
TY10-040	C1901	THAYER COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	2	0	1	0	04.1.7 C
TY10-041	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-042	C1940	HEBRON LIVESOCK COMMERCIAL CO.	12.02.06	1	0	2	0	08.3.3 C
TY10-043	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-044	C1880	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1, 11.4.3:3 C
TY10-045	1882	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 P
TY10-046	C1882	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
TY10-047	1889	C.C. FLETCHER BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY10-048	1886	J.E. THOMAS COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY10-049	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY10-050	C1909	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
TY10-051	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-052	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-053	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-054	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
TY10-055	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-056	1927	FIRST M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 C
TY10-057	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
TY10-058	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-059	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-060	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-061	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-062	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-063	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-064	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-065	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-066	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-067	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-068	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
TY10-069	C1920	CITY PARK	07.06.03.06	1	1	10	1	07.5.1 C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.			
=====									
TY10-070	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-071	C1922	HEBRON ACADEMY: LUTHER HALL	06.01.05	1	0	1	0	06.2.3	C
TY10-072	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-073	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-074	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-075	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-076	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-077	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-078	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-079	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-080	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-081	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-082	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-083	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-084	1907	C.C. FLETCHER COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
TY10-085	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY10-086	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-087	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
TY10-088	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
TY10-089	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-090	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-091	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-092	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-093	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-094	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-095	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-096	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-097	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-098	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-099	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-100	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-101	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-102	C1880	HEBRON CEMETERY	02.00	0	0	2	0	02.3.1	C
TY10-103	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-104	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-105	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY10-106	C1875	OLD HEBRON CITY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	5	0	02.3.1	C

TY11: HUBBELL, THAYER COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY DOE TYPE		
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.			
=====									
*TY11-001	1921	HUBBELL OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*TY11-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY11-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*TY11-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-006	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-007	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-008	C1982	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-009	C1899	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	1	0	02.1.4	C
TY11-010	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-011	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-012	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-014	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-015	C1881	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
TY11-016	C1912	HUBBELL BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
TY11-017	C1910	HUBBELL U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	P
TY11-018	1917	H.H. JOHNSON COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.06, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	C
TY11-019	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
TY11-022	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
TY11-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-024	1928	ABANDONED PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
TY11-025	C1925	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
TY11-026	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-027	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-028	C1902	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-029	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-030	C1910	ZION LUTHERAN PARSONAGE	02.03.01	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
TY11-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-032	C1896	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
TY11-033	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GLOSSARY

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

GLOSSARY

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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